1879 More than Double That of 1878.

# Honest Goods, Low Prices,

And Hard Work Will do. We shall be very busy the next few weeks, making preparations to re-ceire our

## MANUFACTORY In the East. Just to make it

LIVELY

## **CASSIMERE PANTALOONS** Just received from our

**MANUFACTORY** Made up this season, at prices that no House in this section can compete with. 500 prs. Men's All-Wool Pants

at \$4.00. Vests to Match at \$2.00. 462 Men's All-Wool Pants at \$4. Extra good style.

1,000 prs. Men's All-Wool Pants at \$3.00 and \$3.50. 2,500 prs. Men's Pantaloons. All new desirable styles, of our own man-

lew prices of \$2.75, \$2.50, \$2.25, \$2, \$1.75, \$1.50. EN, lined throughout, at \$1.25. All of the above goods are fully Per Cent 25 to 33 Per Cent

### UNDER PRICE. PUTNAM CLOTHING HOUSE, 131 & 133 Clark-st, and 117 Madison-st.

at Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

NG POWDER.

itely Pure.

PION SALES. IM, BARKER & CO.,

Collection

panese Goods

and 86 Randolph-st., this, orning, at 10 o'clock.

Cabinets, ilk Oil-Painted Screens, le Old Coins, liks and Handkerchiefs, L. &c. ERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

P. GORE & CO.,

nd C. C. Ware. are, Decorated Ware. description.

1. 29, at 9:30 a. m., R TRADE SALE

IND GLASSWARE.

P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Masquerade Costumes.

20, at 2 p. m., at 100 WEST NROE-ST., be sold a large lot of Ladies' satrical and Masquerade Costale without reserve.

MOORHOUSE, Auctioness.

Can be beautifully DYED.

CLEANED and REPAIRED.

at triting expense and ex
revised C. O. D. COOK &

McLAIN, 80 Bearbors

and 261. West Madiens

sts., Chicago, & 107 North

Other Cooks, C. Cooks,

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT, W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager. PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES

as advertisement.
rernment reserves the right to reject any or sals.
rence will be given to articles of domestic

preference will be given to articles of domestic function.

bidding for grain, bidders are requested to state and per live pounds, and not per bushol; and in all a where grain is to be delivered in sacks, such neill soft be received vithe suchs contain a greater stiffy than no pounds.

and proposals, and printed circulars stating the land settimated quantities required at each post, and setting the land settimated quantities required at each post, and terms of the conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of the conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms observed by bidders, and terms on the sufficient will be furnished on applications of the conditions of th

Proposals for Pork and Bacon.

Ornce Chief Quartermaster.

Proposals for Pork and Bacon.

Ornce Chief C. S. Department of Dakota, 
Scaled proposals in duplicate, will be received at 
Fall and at Chicago, until 12 o'clock noon, on 
wheeday, Feb. 4, 180, at which time and places 
the received at 
the proposals in duplicate, will be received at 
the proposals of t

M. R. MORGAN, Major and C. S. U. S. A.

Proposals for Phoering.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DIFFERNT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1880.—

BEODOSALS WILL be received at this office until 12 on the MI day of February, 1881, for all the flooring shirted for the United States Custom—House, etc., at since; copy of specification and any additional instantion may be had and drawings seen on applicate at this office of the Superistendent.

JAS. G. HILL, Supervising Architect. EMANK BOOKS AND PRINTING.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING, ll of Superior Quality and at Low Prices. The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co., Monroe and Dearborn-sta

FOR RENT.

Large Brick Building, 40x140 feet, centrally located.

Brit-class for manufacturing purposes.

JAMES WILMOTT,

144 Dearborn-st., Room 2. CELLULOID GOODS. CELLULOID (Water-proof Linea) Cuffs, Collars, and Bosoms. Price lists and Goods sent by mail. Call or address BARNES' Hat Store, 86 Madison-st., Tribune Building. WASHINGTON.

- Novelties. for Gistom Orders

5. \$ 6. \$ 7. \$ 8. a pour. Reliable Beady Made

Garments Prices moderate Dent at

18. 10. 12:15. by 30. Willoughby Wills Bo Stylish Clothiers

call themselves Square Dealers therefore have something

-to back upcor. Clark & Madison Sts.

St Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

St. Jacobs Oil Costs 50 CENTS A BOTTLE, and is sold by

# ORDER. **WILSON BROS.,**

113 and 115 State-st., Use only the best Linens and Muslins, employ SKILLED help in their manufacturing department, and produce GOOD goods at LOW-EST prices. They carry in stock full lines of Shirts of their own make.

Retail--Pirst Floor. Wholesale--Upper Floors. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

TWO DAYS MORE. IO PR. CT. DISCOUNT

On all garments ordered of us during January. FULL DRESS and MAR-RIAGE TOILET a specialty. Ladies' RIDING HABITS and SURTOUTS.

Servants' Stylish LIVERY. EDWARD ELY & CO.,

163 & 165 Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

Assets, \$18,000,000. Money to Loan.

The Northwestern Mutual Life-Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin,
Is prepared to loan money on improved productive property in the City of Chicaso, and on improved property in Cook County, at lowest current rates of interest, in sums of \$1.00 and upwards, free from commissions. Applications for such loans are invited and may be made to the company of the company of the county of the c

On improved city property at current rates.

MEAD & COE, 169 LaSalle-st.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1880.

Commissioner Hayt at Last **Summarily Dismissed** from Office.

Secretary Schurz Finds His Reports Made to Conceal Irregularities.

And the Commissioner's Attempted Explanations Evasive and Confused.

He Therefore Orders Him, Personally, to Quit the Service Instantly.

The Board of Indian Commissioners Also **Unearth Some Extremely Crook**ed Affairs.

Hayt Shown to Have Used His Place to Promote Mining Speculations.

The Matter of Adulterations Sugars Explained to the House Committee.

Gov. Pitkin Gives In His Testimony Regarding the Ute Outrages in Colorado.

Substantiates His Statements by Documents of Considerable Weight.

Bill Introduced to Exempt Certain Savings Banks from Payment

HAYT BOUNCED.

layt to-day was a great surprise to everybody

made by the Committee of the Indian Board, some of which were mentioned in THE TRIBUNE of to-day. The story, briefly, is that Hayt is

some of which were mentioned in The Tribune of to-day. The story, briefly, is that Hayt is charged with engaging in mining speculations of a corrupt nature, of which he gained knowledge through his position as Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Hart, the Agent at San Carlos, Arizona, first gave Hayt knowledge of the existence of the mine.

HAYT AT ONCE WIOTE

to Hart, rebuking him for even intimating that he (Hayt) could engage in a speculation. Inspector J. H. Hammond, of Chicago, then appeared upon the scene, and was sent to Arizona on an inspecting tour. By a very remarkable coincidence the relatives or friends of Hayt in New Jersey formed a syndicate to buy this mine. There was some question raised as to whether it was on the reservation, and Hammond's mission was reported to have something to do with the reservation business. The history of this charge, with the denial of Gen. Hammond, has already been told in these dispatches. However, these friends of Hayt did buy the mine for a very small sum, and had their headquarters in a building in Jersey. City, which belonged to the bankrupt Jersey City, which belonged to the bankrupt was at one time an officer, and for alleged complicity in whose wrongful acts Hayt himself was indicted and subsequently acquitted. Hammond soon afterwards is said to have withdrawn the charge against Hart, although that matter has been a subject of controversy. Saturday Secretary Schurz demanded that the members of this Hayt syndicate

Hayt syndicate
SHOULD BE EXAMINED
by the Board of Indian Commissioners who have
been investigating Hayt. To this Hayt objected,
and immediately went to New York. Yesterday

by the Board of Indian Commissioners who have been investigating Hayt. To this Hayt objected, and immediately went to New York. Yesterday Hammond was examined, and, as was stated in The Tribura dispatches last night, upon being confronted with the letter called "the absolution letter," said to have been written to Hart, declared that it was "an elegant forgery." This was some days ago. Ex-Indian Inspector Hammond arrived here yesterday afternoon, determined, it is said, to make a prompt and full exposure of the Arizona mine affair, so far as he possessed any knowledge on the subject, and to tell what he knew about Hayt. He was met at the train on his arrival by Commissioner Hayt or one of his friends, and kept under close surveillance all the evening. Hayt, it is understood, besought Hammond to stick to his first impression that the Hart letter published in to-day's Tribune was a forgery. This Gen. Hammond flatly refused to do, and a stormy scene is said to have taken place between him and the Commissioner. Mr. Hayt then went to Secretary Schurz, and spent several hours in a vain attempt to explain away the testimony which he knew Gen. Hammond would give this morning.

SECRETARY SCHURZ IS SAID to have declared to a member of the Committee that Mr. Hayt had spent his last day in the office of the Commissioner.

This morning Gen. Hammond called on Gen. Fisk, and intimated that he had determined to tell the whole story. Gen. Fisk asked him a few questions, when Hammond is said to have suddenly declared, in an excited manner, that he had been duped, and that this would kill him. He suddenly staggered, and would have fallen had not Gen. Fisk caught him in his arms. Gen. Hammond was placed in bed, and a physician summoned, who found him sill from what his physician calls rheumatism of the heart. To-night he is better. Hammond sent for a friend, and to him and Gen. Fisk told how he had been persuaded by Mr. Hayt to assert that "the absolution letter" to Hayt was a forgery. To them, and later in the day to the committe

all the details that had led him to think that the letter submitted was not the one he wrote, but, after considering the whole subject, concluded that this must be the letter he wrote, and so stated in his testimony. While the Committee were engaged in looking over Hammond's testimony this afternoon, an immediate necessity for an investigation by them suddenly ceased.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER

ing the discoveries which may be a to the moval of Hayt, all admitting that the fact of the removal is commendable. The feeling of the Indian Commissioners is, that if Hayt's retirement is deserved, then the Board of Indian Commissioners are undoubtedly entitled to some credit. Of course, the prompt action of the President and Secretary of the Interior, as soon as they became convinced of Commissioner Hayt's unfitness, is to be highly commended, but then it was to be expected. The Board, on the other hand, has been regarded by most peopleas a merely ornamental appendage to the Indian service, and as affording to several highly-respectable gentlemen an opportunity to feel that they were doing good and philanthropic service while they were really only an echo of the Indian Bureau. But these gentlemen have suddenly developed a determination to attack abuses wherever they may exist in the Indian service, and have thus supprised, and have at the same time gained the respect of, a good many people who have been inclined hitherto to sneer at them.

FROM THIS GENERAL COMMENDATION

one member of the Board is excepted by many. He is the Chairman. He is also the Chairman of the Committee of Investigation, but he has taken no part in the labors of that Committee. No longer ago than the 24th inst., Chairman Barstow wrote a letter to another member of the Board. I beg to suspest that three courses are open to us as a committee: (1) To report in part, if not ready for final report; this, I think, would be unfortunate: (2) to prot; this, I think, would be unfortunate: (2) to prot; this, I think, would be unfortunate: (2) to prot; this, I think, would be unfortunate: (2) to prot; this, I think, would be unfortunate: (2) to prot; the subject of the Board and all concerned. In our report and recommendation. This last course, if we can be agreed, would doubtless be most satisfactory to the Board and all concerned. In our report and recommendation I think we should stand upon the evidence so far as Mr. Hayt is more and the proper t

OOV. PITKIN'S TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Gov. Pitkin, of Colorado, was before the Indian Committee today, and his testimony bears more directly on of

HE GAVE THE NAMES

POSTMASTERS.

INVESTIGATING THEIR STAMP-ACCOUNTS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. have authority to order an unlimited quantity of stamps, and, as a rule, do order large sums at a time. At the end of the quarter they report what they have sold, accounting for the money, and what remain on hand. If there are grounds of suspicion that the Postmaster has reported as "on hand" more stamps than in fact he has the Department of course investigates his accounts. It is practicable for Postmasters to sell stamps when they have ordered largely in excess of immediate wants, and, reporting them as still "on hand," to secure the use of money several months without interest. A deficiency of \$15,000 was lately discovered in the office of a Postmaster at a city in New Jersey, which his relatives immediately made good. Large deficiencies have been detected in offices at Providence and Woonsocket. As said above, the Department is now making a thorough and systematic investigation of this account in the post-offices of the country, the results of which will become known in due time.

CIVIL SERVICE.

VIEWS OF OFFICIALS THEREON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—The Pres Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The President some time ago asked of the Postmasters and Customs Collectors of the larger cities their ideas of Civil-Service reform. Those who were addressed on the subject have responded, and their responses have been printed, and are comprised in a large volume. Postmaster Palmer, of Chicago, occupies a page of space, covering his opinion of the rules governing the appointments and promotions in the New York Post-Office. The New York office rules fix the minimum age of applicants at sixteen years, and the Office. The New York office rules fix the minimum age of applicants at sixteen years, and the maximum at twenty-five years, to which Mr. Palmer objects because it would exclude from employment Union soldiers, whom he is inclined to favor. Collector Smith, of Chicago, says more in less space. He is in favor of removals for cause, promotions to fill vacancies, and in new appointments character and fitness, he thinks, are essential qualifications. He favors competitive examinations, however, and thinks men ought to be selected for places who are "qualified by education and experience to discharge the duties of other departments" than those to which they may be alsigned. Rather than reduce to a lower plane for neglect of duty, he recommends discharge for incompetency, that promotions may be made to fill vacancies, etc.

may be made to fill vacancies, etc.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EXEMPTION PROM TAXES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—Maj. Kirkland, of Chicago, has arrived here to represent the interests of some of the Illinois savings-banks on a bill which has recently been introduced by Newberry, of Michigan, on behalf of some Detroit savings-banks, to broaden existing laws so as to exempt an additional class of savings-banks from liability for the payment of certain taxes. The scope of the new bill is to allow exemptions from taxation to savings-banks which do the ordinary business known as savings-bank business, including the purchase and sale of exchange and some other items. Banks doing this business were, under the old law, as construed at the Treasury, excluded from the exemption. The new bill proposes to repeal some of the restrictive clauses of the existing law so that it will place Illinois and other Western savings-banks doing similar business on the same basis as Eastern savings-banks. It is thought that the bill may receive the approval of the Commissioner of Internal Bevenue. The law would make a difference to the Chicago banks of about \$5,000. This much is due on taxes assessed during the time when the Government, under a dimerent construction of the old law, allowed the Illinois banks to proceed under the impression that they were not to be required to pay the tax. The register of the consumption of about \$4.00. This much is due to the Calenge of about \$4.00. This much is due to the Calenge of about \$4.00. This much is due to the Calenge of the Calenge of about \$4.00. This much is due to the Calenge of the

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—Mr. Davis (III.)

E. P. Brooks, editor of the National Republican, has been nominated and promptly confirmed for Consul to Cork. This is quite a compliment to Brooks, as he has held a most uncompromising position as a radical Republican toward the Demogratis in Congress, and yet they voted generally for his bonfirmation. The appointment is received here by Republicans as an excellent one. NOMINATION.

To the Wastern Associated Press.

Wastington, D. C., Jan. 29.—The President nominated James A. Connolly, of Illinois, to be United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Luther Harrison, of Pennsylvania, a principal clerk on private land claims in the General Land-Office.

Postmasters—lowa, Mrs. Hattie Lucas, at Ames; Wisconsin, Henry C. Payne, Milwaukee; Minnesott, Abraham Harkins, Rochester; Indiana, James G. Bain, Martinsville.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Howard M. Kutchin, of Wisconsin, appointed under the temporal properties of the United States at Columbus, O, reported with amendments the Senate loint resolution to apply the amount appropriated by the act of March 3, 1871, to pay certain mail contractors. Placed on the calendar. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for such services from either the Consideration of Mational gold banks. Placed on the calendar. The result was an adverse majority of four. The opposition to Kutchin was based upon the alleged undue violence of his partisan-ship, as displayed in certain editorial articles written and published by him in his newspaper.

COMMITTEE WORK.

a temporary commission, during the rocess of the Senate, to be Collector of Internal Revenit, at Frond to Las, for the Third District of under the Tenure-of-Office act. The Sonate in voting upon this nomination divided, for the first time this session, strictly upon party lines, every Republican present to-day voting for confirmation, craits. The result was an adverse majority of four. The opposition to Kutchin was based upon the alleged undue violence of his partianship, as displayed in certain editorial articles written and published by him in his newspaper.

\*\*COMMITTEE WORK\*\*
THANDERS D. C. Jan. 29.—The House Committee on Milliary Affairs agreed this morning to report favorably Representative Alken's bill authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer to the Trustees of the Louisiann State University and Mechanical College, the United States barraks and arsonal at Baton Rouge, La, with an amendment providing that no repairs or improvements the Trustees may make shall conflict with the reserved right of the United States to take back the property at any time, or shall bind the United States to take back the property at any time, or shall bind in patent cases for the alleged use or infringement of any patented article, device, product the committee on Revision of the Laws to-day instructed Representative Thomson to report favorably to the House his bill, which provides that, hereafter, in any duling the patent cases for the alleged use or infringement of any patented article, device, product the committee on the states of the states of the states and the value of the House his bill, which provides that, hereafter, in any duling the states of the states o

remeet of the different Department enument and interest on the public other appropriations shall be made staining only items relating to the ter of the bills.

ggestion of Mr. Randall, Mr. White is amendment for the

#### SUICIDES.

AT WINDSOR, CANADA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
TROIT, Jan. 29.—The Town of Windsor was DETROIT, Jan. 29.—The Town of Windsor was thrown into a state of excitement this merning by the discovery that a startling suicide had taken place in what the Canucks style the neighborhood known as Niggertown, a cluster of shantles in the suburbs. The deed was committed at the house of a colored man named Stevensona. On the floor of the room which served for kitchen, eating-room, and parior, stretched almost at full length, lay a gray-headed man, face downward, and a large circlied patch of scarlet on the carpet beneath his head. On a little stand pear was a looking-glass, and just in front of it a razor, the blade and handle of which were covered with blood, showing that the unfortunate man must have gone about his last act with singular precision. Blood had spurted all around the room. The name of the deceased was Edward McKay, a Scotchmon, about 69 years of age. He used to be a hard drinker, and during his late abstinence has been very despondent. No one knows anything of his relations.

AT INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

AT FARIBAULT, MINN. St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29.—The Rev. J. M. Tower committed suicide at Faribault this morning by shooting. He leaves a wife and six children in Winnebago, Ill.

# CENTRAL PACIFIC.

CENTRAL PACIFIC.

A Characteristic Gould Trick by Which the Stock Exchange Was Hoodwinked.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribuns.

New Yörk, Jan. 29.—As might have been expected, the pretended attempt to sell to the public the 50,000 shares of the Central Pacific Railway Company's stock recently purchased from C. P. Huntingtop by a syndicate, of which Mr. Jay Gould was the most prominent member, came to an amastisfactory conclusion to-day. Shrewd financiers have all along doubted the genuineness of Gould's intentions to permit any part either of his recently acquired New York Central or Central Pacific shares to pass from his possession, for the reason that they were too prospectively valuable to him in connection with his project for consolidating under his own exclusive management a through trunk line of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and his advertised purpose to distribute those shares with a single view to temporary cash profit, were regarded in the light of a characteristic trick to deceive the public as to his real intentions.

The manner in which the alleged sale of New York Central was conducted, and the subsequent refusal of those interested to furnish for publication any details, have been reported, as well as the assertion of one of the original members of the syndicate that there was no sale, and the whole business was "fishy." The method of dealing in the case of the Central Pacific shares was somewhat different. No advertisement for even two days was published. Late Wednesday afternoon a circular was sent out announcing the stock would be offered on 'Change this morning at 80 to 84 per cent, and that none would be disposed of by private sale, although offers had already been received for more than double the quantity in the hands of the Syndicate. Shortly after the opening of the Exchange, three groups of brokers gathered at different portions of the floor, and began simultaneously "offering" the stock. In one group the price seemed to be 81, in another 84, and in a third 87. There

Celebration of the One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Anniversary

Of the Birthday of the Author of the "Age of Reason" and "Rights of Man."

Col. Ingersoll's Vindication of One of the Stanchest of Revolutionary Patriots.

His Early Life and Labors in Behalf of Liberty and Free-

A Man Who Hated Monarchs, but Voted to Save the Life of Louis XVI.

Ingersoll Denies that Paine Died the Miserable Death So Often Quoted.

An Eloquent Tribute to the Memory of a Man of Brains-The Andience, Enthusiasm, Etc.

ingly probable that the gifted would have talked to a "beggarly account of empty boxes," and had for his hearers "some quantity of barren spectators." With the ability to be interesting on any subject, however, from the nomination of a candidate for President to a lecture on "Moses," "Skulls," or anything else, it was no wonder that the brilliant talker met with another of those ovations which always greet his return to the principal city of his State. The hall began to fill early, and kept on filling at so rapid a rate as to bring out early the placerd, "Standing Room Only," in a conon filling at so rapid a rate as to bring out early the placard, "Standing Room Only," in a conspicuous place in the lobby. As each one entered the house he or she was pressed to take a copy of a circular calling attention to a future meeting of the Executive Committee of the Paine Monument Association, and containing a blank form for the benefit of such as might be desirous to aid, in the capacity of subscribers, Robert G. Ingersoll and the P. M. A. in erecting a monument to the man whese portrait, with the motto. Ingersoil and the P. M. A. In erecting a monu-ment to the man whese portrait, with the motto, "The World Is My Country; To Do Good My Religion," was placed against the wall at the back of the stage. Intending subscribers were requested to "hand this to the usher," but so far as heard from none of that species of humanity were weighted down with returns.

was all that the hall could conveniently hold,— which is saying a good deal,—and was made up which is saying a good deal,—and was made up for the larger part of the male sex, though there was a generous sprinkling of ladies. On the platform sat Ernst Prussing, G. A. Shufeldt, George F. Westoner, and Perry H. Smith,—constituting the prominent and the known,—and about twenty others, constituting the entirely unknown. With the few prominent exceptions hamed, the platform portion of the suddence was not a distinguished aggregation. It was a little after 8 o'clock when the audience, already a little impatient, broke into applause as it beheld entering from a side door the lecturer of the evening, fat and jolly-looking as usual, preceded by Gen. I. N. Stiles. After the initial ovation had died down, Gen. Stiles stepped to the front and

pendence.

Paine gave the world his "Common Sense."
It was the first argument for separation, the first assault upon the British form of government, the first blow for a republic, and it aroused our fathers like a trumpet blast. [Appliause.]

inst assault upon the British form of government, the first blow for a republic, and it aroused our fathers like a trumpet blast. [Applause.]

No other pamphlet ever accomplished such wonderful results. It was filled with argument, reason, persuasion, and unansworable logic. Everywhere the people responded, and in a few months the Continental Congress declared the colonies free and independent States.

A new Nation was bore.

It is simple justice to say that Paine did more to cause the Declaration of Independence than any other man. Neither should it be forgotten that his attacks upon Great Britain were also attacks upon monachy; and while he convinced the people that the colonies ought to separate from the mother-country, he also proved to them that a free government is the best that can be instituted among men.

Paine was not content with having aroused the spirit of independence, but he gave every energy of his soul to keep that spirit alive. He was with the army. He shared its defeats, its dangers, and its glory. When the situation became desperate, when gloom settled upon all, he gave them the "Crisis." It was a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, leading the way to freedom, honor, and glory. He shouted to them: "These are the times that try men's souls. The summer solder and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman."

Some said it was not to the interest of the colonies to be free. Paine answered this by saying, "To know whether it be the interest of the continent to be independent, we need ask only this simple, easy question: 'Is if the interest of the Bratish of the continent to be a boy all his life?' He found many who would listen to nothing, and to them he said, "That to argue with a man who has renounced his reason is like giving medicine to the dead." This sentiment ought to adorn the walls of every orthodox church in this world. [Laughter.]

Day and night he labored for America

is wholly inconsistent with every creed in Christendom.

PAINE RECOGNIZED THIS TRUTH.

He also saw that, as long as the Bible was considered inspired, this infamous doctrine of the virtue of belief would be believed and preached. He examined the Scriptures for himself, and found them filled with cruelty, ab more and the surface of himself, and found them filled with cruelty, ab mind to sacrifice himself for the good of his fellow-man. He commenced with the assertion, "that any system of religion that has anything in it that shocks the mind of a child cannot be a true system." What a beautiful, what a tender sentiment! No wonder the Church began to hate him. He believed in one God, and no more. Isn't that enough? [Laughter.] What does an infinit God need of help? If He is infinity strong, infinitly wise, and everywhere, why does He need alpartner? [Laughter.] One God is enough, though I hope there is more. One always seems so lonesome to me. [Laughter and applause.] I hope the has got a wife, to say the least of it. [Laughter.]

After this life he boged for happiness. Do you know that man so wicked that he denied that God, the Maker of all worlds, had ever ordered His soldiers to butcher babes and to violate maidens, and for that reason God is tormenting him in hell to-night? That's what you get for defending the character of God. [Laughter and applause.] In his day to doubt was to secure the damnation of your soul. Paine believed that true religion consisted in doing justice, loving mercy, in endeavoring to make our fellow-creatures happy, and in offering to God the perfume of the heart. He denied the inspiration of the Bible. That was his crime. He didn't believe the Bible was inspired, and there is not an intelligent man in the United States who did. This was his crime. He contended that it is a contradiction in terms to call anything a revelation that comes to us second-hand, either verbally or in writing. He asserted that revelation is necessarily limited to the first communication, and that after that it i PAINE RECOGNIZED THIS TRUTH.

second-hand, either verbally or in writing. He asserted that revelation is necessarily limited to the first communication, and that after that it is ONLY AS ACCOUNT OF SOMETHING which another person says was a revelation to him. We have only his word for it, as it was never made to us. This argument never has been and probably never will be answered. He denied the divine origin of Christ, and showed conclusively that the pretended prophecies of the Old Testament had no reference to Him whatever; and yet he believed that Christ was a virtuous and amiable man; and the morality He taught and practiced was of the most benevolent and elevated character, and that it had not been exceeded by any. Upon this point he entertained the same sentiments now held by the Unitarians, and in fact by all the most enlightened Christians.

HEAVEN AND HELL WERE REALITIES

Pederal Constitution for the saw that the old articles of anothing,—that they were reach anothing,—that they were reach anothing,—that they were reach anothing,—that they were reach anothing,—that they waising 5 pass a law raising 6 pass a

Another victim of kerosene.

Miss Jenny Roblinson, of this country Roblinson, of this country in the service of the service of

breakers of fetters; the creat suracourbon by the Pierce why should we think the was afraid to die? And why an people malign the memory was the first to advocate the the mother country. He was these words: "The United S [Applause.] Think of malign was the first to lift his vostavery. While hundreds and sters all over the colonies at the believed in slavery, but bough and bables in the name Jesus Christ, this infide now burning in the flames voice against human slavery and, "It is robbery, A slave The whipper of women is a ber of a child is a savage." N lihieves and hypocrits of his [Applause.] I have no love ever pretended to own a haplause.] I have no love for sell a babe from the mother's lag, agonized breast. [Applause.] Have no love for lag, agonized breast. [Applause.] So write it dow was the penalty in the French for a man to raise his voice for the saw that the old articles of nothing. That there were nothing, and the color of the saw that the old articles of nothing.

inst when he was a boy, his father was an old Bevolutionary soldier by the name of Martin, and there was an old Presbyterian minister used to come there by the name of Crawford, and he sat down by the fire and got to talking, among other things, about Thomas Paine—"what a vretched and infamous dog he was,"—and while he was in the midst of this conversation this old soldier rose from thefireplace and walked over to the preacher, and he said to him, "Did you ever see Thomas Paine?" "No." "I have. I saw him at Valley Porge. Theard read at the head of every regiment and company a letter of Thomas Paine of a with the head of a dram, sitting at the bivouse-fire, those simple words that inspired every patriot's arm; and I want to tell you, Mr. Preacher, that Thomas Paine did more for liberty than ever a priest that ever lived in this world." [Applause.] AND YET THEY SAY

as ever lived in this world. [Applause.]

AND YET THEY SAY

as he was afraid to die. Afraid of what?

aughter.] Is there any God in the Heavens

lo bates a patriot? If there is, Thomas Paine

plut to have been afraid to die. Is there any

that would damma man for helping to free

10,000 of people? If Thomas Paine was in hell

-light, and could get God's attention long

cough to point to Him the old banner of the

us floating over America, God would have to

tam out. [Applause.] What is he afraid of?

and he ever burned anybody? No. Ever

tit anybody in an inquisition? No.

Ever put the thumbscrew on anybody?

been been afraid of the god would have to

the wife and mother would come and hold here

the babe up at the grated window that the

an bound to the floor might get one gilmpse of

blue-eyed babe? Did he ever do that? Did

ever light a fagot? Did he over tear human

sh? What is it he did to be afraid of? He had

liped make the world free. He had helped

eate the only Republic then on the earth,

hat was he afraid of? Was God a Tory?

reat laughter.]

From the persistence with which the orthodox

From the persistence with which the orthodox

dreat laughter.] It won't do. [Renewed uniter.]
From the persistence with which the orthodox are charged, for the last seventy years, that homas Paine recented, and that when dying he as filled with remorse and fear; from the slignity of the attacks upon his personal atracter. I had concluded that there must be have evidence of some kind to support these harres. Even with my ideas of the average one of believers in superstition, the disciples fear, I did not quite believe that all these framies rested solely upon poorly-attested lies, had charity enough to suppose that something at been said or done by Thomas Paine capalormies.

What crime had Thomas Paine committed that e should have feared to die? The only answer you can give is, that he denied the inpuration of the Scriptures. If this is a crime, he civilized world is filled with criminals. The longers of human thought—the intellectual baders of the world—the foremost men in very science—the kings of literature and ri-those who stand in the front rank of insurantom,—the men who are civilizing, eleingston,—the men who are civilizing, eleing instructing, and refining mankind, are
ing instructing, and refining mankind, are
ing instructing, and refining mankind, are
in yunbelievers in the dogma of inspiration.
on this question the intellect of christendom
res with the conclusion reached by the genius
Rooms Paine. Centuries ago a noise was
the for the purpose of frightening mankind.

orrigodoxy is the enteries ago a noise was made for the purpose of frightening mankind.
Orrigodoxy is the end of the translation of the man who now regards the Old Testament as, in any sense, a sacred or inspired book, is, in my Jadgment, an intellectual and moral deformity. There is in it so much that is cruel, increase, and ferocious, that it is to me a matter of amazement that it was ever thought to be the work of a most mereiful Delty.

Upon the question of inspiration, Thomas Paine gave his honest opinion. Can it be that to give an homest opinion causes one to die in terror and despair? Have Christians, in their writings, been actuated by the fear of such a consequence? Why should it be taken for ranted that Thomas Paine, who devoted his life to the sacred cause of freedom, should have been hissed at in the hour of death by the snakes of conscience, while editors of Christian papers, who defended slavery as a Divine institution, and cheerfully justified the stealing of babes from the breasts of mothers, are supposed to have passed suffingly from earth to the embraces of angels? Why should they think that the heroic author of the "Rights of Mam" should shudderingly dread to leave this "bank and shoal of time," while Calvin, dripping with the blood of Serwus, was anxious to be judged of God? Is t possible that the persecutors; the instigators of the massacre of St. Bartholomew; the inventors and users of thumb-screws, and iron boots, and racks; the burners and tearers of human lesh; the stealers, whippers, and ensiavers of men; the buyers and beaters of babes and mothers; the founders of inquisitions; the makers of chains; the builders of dungeons; the independent of the living and the calcumulators of the dead,—all died in the odor of sanctity, with white, forgiven hands folded upon the breasts of peace, while the destroyers of prejudice; the speakers of fatters; the greaters of liberty; the peace, while the destroyers of prejudice; the spostles of humanity; the soldiers of liberty; the breakers of fetters; the creators of light,—died surface of the surface of th

found man who stood for ben they said he died poor, is his doctrine was a lie-aughter.] To show the re, Col. Insersoil quoted how that he was worth uptuining, he said: he sake of argument, that he died a beggar, does that Hible is an inspired book, to burn Servetus? If Paine, would you have accepted? If Paine had drank nothered you have repudiated vinism? As a mathematically as a said of rars have been and bravest human we I am the only he Church in this ghter.] I have no

ghter.] I have no
fit to de of the churches for the
years, truth-telling has not
e business. As a rule, hyrobes, and honesty the
away. You cannot
a man by pointing
as Paine attacked
to be when it was the
location and his
waited till he was
reputation and his

key kicked a lion, but

r witnesses were ischoods of James

ischoods of James er.
said: But, after all.
as lying. An honest than a calumniator of the of old mortality, drunk, leep," is better than a perer of human slavery. To human slavery. To human slavery. To heatitudes, compared with stealings of the ground that it lause.] Do Chrise was a drunken on Sense,"—a pamethree tunitions of people as aroused by words before beast when he wrote the

Deast when he wrote the ration of the services of a the Legislature of Pennsylmas Paine with 2500? Did York feel indebted to a confer upon Thomas Paines than the legislature of Pennsylmas Paines than the lected a member of the because he was a drunken act of a drunken beast to jeopardy by voting against the opposed the "reign of deavored to stop the sheddall in his power ENN HIS OWN ENERIES?

Sgo, two or teree days, I

can be seen a legal-tender for labor performed. Applause as legal-tender for labor performed. Write it down. Thomas Paine was rule first down. And let me tell you another thing, and don't forget it. He was the first man to raise his you're for the abolition of the death penalty in the French Convention. What more did he do? He was the first to suggest a rederal Constitution for the United States. He asw that the old articles of confederation were nothing,—that they were ropes of water and chains of mist,—and he mid, "We want a Federal Constitution, so that when you may make the States pay it." He was the first. Let us give him his due. What were all those preachers doing at that time! [Laughter and applause.] He hated upertition, he loved the truth; he hated tyranny, he loved liberty. He was the friend of the human race. He lived a brave and thoughtful life. He was a good, a true, and a generous man, and he died as he had lived. Like a great and peaceful river, with green and shady banks, without a murmur, without a ripple, he have he for the waveless ocean of eternal pace. [Applause.] I love him. I love him memory. I love any man who has lifted his voice in all the ages for Hiberty I enjoyed the has given to every man who has lifted his voice in all the ages for Hiberty, for a chainless body, and a fetterless brain. I love every man who has lifted his voice in all the ages for Hiberty, for a chainless body, and a fetterless brain. I love the men who have trampled crowns beneath their feet that they might do something for mankide [applause]; and for that reason I love Thomas Paine, and I thank you all, ladies and gentle—rime, and I thank you all, ladies and

THEY MUST REFUND. Sectal Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

In. MUNER, Jan. 29.—The trial of the case of R. R. Thomas and others against L. A. Aiken and others, terminated in the County Court last enemy. To-day the jury rendered a verdict in fave of the plaintiff of \$14,005. The plaintiffs, R. A. Thomas and S. B. Smith, of Waterford, W. during the vasar 1874, 1975, and 1977, medical A Thomas and S. B. Smith, of Waterford, during the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, made suments of flour to A. S. Hinrichsen and on Juergens, who were doing a commission lease in this city under the name of Hinrichses Juergens. Early in 1874, it was alleged, bluwankee firm combined with Loring A. Alten to defraud Park, Smith & Co., as the flour of their flour sales for soalpoperations in grain. Afkens was to do the cand speculating, and Hinrichsen & Juergens was to receive a commission on the profits. Waterford flour-manufacturers dissolved timeship in 1876, but not until after they was to have discovered that \$20,000 of the manufacturer of the profitless presisted by the Milwaukee grain ring. The standards will appeal from the verdict.

AN INDIAN WAR PREVENTED. Any Tone, Jan. 29.—Three apparently very usual boys—Frank Cole (7), Daniel Boyle (13), and levis Meyet (12)—are under arrest as runsure train Worcester, Mass. They were en usual west to fight the Indians. Cole had a least an barreled revolver and a large clasp with par Rooney's Songster, and \$8.25. Boyle train to revolvers and two very much worn thay papers by way of charts.

Ancher victim of kerosene. Last night, while its Jeany Robinson, of this city, was trying to that the fire with kerosene, the usual consequence followed. A prompt application of the carboic Salve relieved the pain, and the court of the country is now assured. Bewere of country is now assured.

Death of Samuel Snowden Hayes, Ex-

OBITUARY.

City Controller. Sketch of an Active, Useful, and Honor-

able Career.

SAMUEL SNOWDEN HAYES.

SAMUEL SNOWDEN HAYES.

The Hon. Samuel Snowden Hayes, for many years intimately connected with State and National politics, and since 1862 a prominent figure in the public affairs of Chicago, died suddenly at his residence, No. 437 Carroll avenue, at 10:35 o'clock Wednesday evening.' About a month ago Mr. Hayes was stricken with a complication of valvular disease of the heart, pneumonia, and congestion of the lungs, and though his physicians—Drs. Shumway and Garrett—carried him safely through the attack, it left him in a weakened and delicate condition. Since that time the deceased, appreciating the necessity of guarding against a relapse, abstained almost entirely from business, and passed most of his time at home, a regimen which apparently had the effect of restoring him to his usual health, the only remaining reminder of his illness being an irritation of the lungs which caused occasional slight expectoration.

At about 10 o'clock Wednesday evening, when the rest of the family had retired, and while Mr. Hayes was reading a book, he suddenly called his eldest daughter to him, complained of feeling very sick, and asked her to bring him some brandy. Miss Hayes knew from his requesting the stimulant that the sickness was more than usually serious, and at the same time that she obeyed his order she sent for Drs. Shumway and Hempstead. When they arrived the patient was breathing with the utmost difficulty, and they at once pronounced him beyond medical skill. Despite stimulants and restoratives he sank rapidly, and in thirty-five minutes from the beginning of the attack he breathed his last, the physicians concurring in the opinion that it was the disease of the heart which had caused his death.

The family were very much shocked by the occurrence, which, notwithstanding Mr. Hayes had had a slight premonition of trouble last Saturday, when the choking symptoms of a month previous appeared, was altogether unlooked for. The eldest son of the deceased, hand he per a friends of the deceased were notlined of his death

nim by Dr. Hempstead, whom he met while approaching the residence shortly

AFTER THE SAD OCCURRENCE.

The near friends of the deceased were notified of his death, among them being Mrs. Col. Taylor, of Mendota, Ill., mother of the late Mrs. Hayes: David Kreigh, and the two sisters of the deceased, one of whom resides in Philadelphia, while the other has been for years a chronic invalid at Geneva, N. Y.

Mr. Hayes was but a month over 59 years of age, having been born on the 25th of December, 1820, in Nashville, Tenn., where his father, Dr. R. P. Hayes, was engaged in the practice of his profession. Being thrown upon his own resources by the death of his father in Cincinnati, young Hayes, at the age of 17, entered a drugstore at Louisville, became a prescription-clerk in the following year, and shortly afterwards had made such progress in the business that Dr. Pield, of Jeffersonville, Ind., offered him a partnership in his drug-store, which he declined. In 1838 he went to Shawneetown, Ill., and opened a drug-store on his own account, and two years later began the study of law in the office of Mr. Henry Eddy, where he had as his fellow-student S. S. Marshall, afterwards a member of Congress. He was admitted to practice in 1842, and settled at Mount Vernon, Ill., whence he moved, after a brief residence, to Carmi, Ill., where he practiced successfully until 1860, in the winter of which year he fulfilled his intention of moving to a wider field of usefulness by coming to Chicago. It was in Carmi, in 1843, that Mr. Hayes entered the political arena as a stump-speaker in support of the Democratic ticket. In the Presidential campaign of the following year he canvassed the Congressional district on behalf of the Democracy, and in 1845 he was a delegate to the Memphis Convention, convoked for the purpose of promoting the commercial interests and internal improvements of the West and South. On this occasion his speech, condemning some expressions made by John C. Calhoun, the President of the Congression are of South Caro AFTER THE SAD OCCURRENCE.

proposition for the framing of a legal code simplifying and systematizing the statute and common laws of the State, which was, however, defeated. In 1848 he was elected Presidential Elector, and redected to the Legislature, where he made a good record in his old place at the head of the Education Committee, and in the stand which he took against the wholesale granting of special charters which this Legislature of 1848-48 accomplished in open defiance of the Constitution. His political services were rewarded by Gov. French, who appointed him an aide-de-camp, with the rank of Colonel of Cavairy.

Shortly after removing to Chicago in 1850, Mr. Hayes was employed by the city as counselor and City Solicitor. Four years later he was found opposing Douglas, whom he had supported in 1850 in his famous controversy over the compromise measures of that year, but whom he felt this duty to oppose when he (Douglas) favored the

REFEAL OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

This opposition was an active one, and on the 8th of February, 1854, he made a strong and stirring address to a mass-meeting held in the South Market Hall. In October of the following year Mr. Douglas also addressed a meeting of citizens, defending his course and severely criticising the position of Mr. Hayes, who, two days later, replied in a speech which was the ablest oratorical effort of his political career. The speech, which lasted three hours and was afterwards widely circulated in pamphlet form, was a very able exposition of the views of the Union Democrats, and made a great impression at the time.

The disagreement with Douglas lasted until 1858 Mr. Heyes in the meanting supposition Mr.

orstorical effort of his political career. The speech, which lasted three hours and was afterwards widely circulated in pamphlet form, was a very able exposition of the views of the Union Democrats, and made a great impression at the time.

The disagreement with Douglas lasted until 1888, Mr. Hayes in the meantime supporting Mr. Buchanan for the Presidency. When, however, in 1888, the President disregarded the pledges of the Convention which nominated him and undertook to make Kanasa a slave Statu 189, and offerook to make Kanasa a slave Statu 189, and the convention which means the conventions at Guarden and Baltimore to promote his nomination.

When, after the election of President Lincoln, it became evident that a civil war was impending, Mr. Hayes was in favor of the preservation of peace at the cost of great concessions, but, in the event of these failing, he urged the suppression of treason and the defense of the Constitution with armed force. Being opposed to the declaration of martial law in 1822, and believing the Emancipation Proclamation to be unconstitutional, he favored an active political opposition to the party eld a active political opposition to the party eld a active political opposition to the party eld of Chicago, Oct. 14, citiesing and condemning the Administration.

During his life, Mr. Hayes held a number of honorable political offices. Several times he attended National Conventions as a delegate; was once President of a State Convention; twice a member of the Chicago Board of Education; was one of the Trustees of the State Industrial University; was City Controller of Chicago from 1862 to 1835, and from 1870, when he was appointed to that office by Mayor H. December of the Chicago Board of Education; was one of the Trustees of the State Industrial University; was City Controller of Chicago Mr. Hayes in the Mr. Hayes was a member of the Chicago Board of Education; was one of the Trustees of the State Industrial University; was City Controller. Beach of the Mr. Hayes was descended from 160

called for this afternoon for the purpose of passing suitable resolutions regarding the deceased, who was in his lifetime so intimately connected with Chicago's public affairs.

Mr. Expert Jamieson, who shared Mr. Hayes' office in the United States Express office building, and who was Corporation Counsel under the People's party regime, while the deceased ruled the Controller's Department, stated to a Trustwa reporter yesterday that the friends of the deceased were inexpressibly shocked to hear of his death, which had been totally unexpected. Mr. Hayes had not visited his office for a month past, but no importance was attached to this fact, as the deceased frequently remained absent for a week or two at a time. He stated that ex-Mayor Colvin, who had been the first to apprise him of the sad event, spoke in warm terms of the rare ability of his former colleague, and with much feeling of his virtue as a man. The subject of the rare financial ability of the deceased was conversed upon, the opinion being expressed that in this peculiar line of knowledge Mr. Hayes was without a superior. The ex-Mayor was of the opinion that the city authorities had done well to call the special meeting as a mark of honor for the deceased.

COL. NELSON TRUSLER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29.—Col. Nelson Trusler,
United States District-Attorney for the District
of Indiana, dropped dead this evening in the
Grand Opera-House. He had just taken a seat
at the side of his wife, and was in the act of
reaching for a program, when his head suddenly at the side of his wife, and was in the act of reaching for a program, when his head suddenly dropped upon his shoulders, and he pitched sidewise into the central aisle, measuring his length upon the floor. His wife shricked and fell fainting at his side, and, for the moment, it was thought both were dead. Being borne to the fresh air of the office, however, Mrs. Trusler regained consciousness, but the Colonel, without a gasp or so much as muscular rigidity, passed peacefully away. The affair created a momentary excitement in the Opera-House, but almost before the shricks of the bereaved wife had ceased the curtain rose and Gus Williams began his rendition of "Our German Senator." The cause of the death was apoplexy, Col. Trusler was born in Franklin County, Dec. II, 1823, and studied law with John A. Matson, well known in his day as one of the leading lawyers of the his day as one of the leading lawyers of the Whitewater Bar. Being admitted to the Bar, he took high rank from the outset. In 1861, he raised the Eighty-fourth Regiment, and served as its Colonel until after the battle of Chicamanga, when he resigned and made the race for Secretary of State on the ticket with Gov. Morton, in 1864. He was redlected in 1866, and in 1872 was appointed District-Attorney to succeed Gen. Tom Browne, a position which he has held control of the succeed of the control of the succeed of 1864. He was rediected in 1866, and in 1872 was appointed District-Attorney to succeed Gen. Tom Browne, a position which he has held continuously until the present. Col. Trusler has been esteemed a man of excellent character, warm in his friendships, and exceedingly genial in the social circle. As a lawyer he ranked among the foremost at the Indianapolis Bar. He leaves a wife and three children, all grown. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral, but it is known that the remains will be taken to his former home, Connersville. He is well known throughout the State, and his sudden death will be received with regret by a large circle of friends in both parties. It appears that Gus Williams was a drummer boy in Trusler's regiment, and for this reason the Colonel had gone to the theatre, purposely selecting a seat near the stage in the parquet. Williams expressed a desire not to go on with the play, but considering the fact that a large audience had gathered it was deemed advisable to proceed and thus avoid further confusion.

THE REV. ADOLPH BALTZER. THE REV. ADOLP'H BALITZER.

Sr. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29.—The Rev. Adolph
Baltzer, President of the German Evangelical
Synod of North America, Professor of Theology
at the German Evangelical Theological Institute, near Martersville, Mo., and editor-in-chief
of the Friedensbote, died at St. Charles, Mo.,
Wednesday night of heart disease, aged 62. Mr.
Baltzer was the classmate and great admirer of
Prince Bismarck, and came to this country
when quite a young man.

THE REV. DR. RUDDER. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 29.—This morning the Rev. Dr. William Rudder, Rector of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, died at his resi-dence, No. 1250 Pine street. Last Sunday morning he preached at St. Stephen's on the text. "Can any good come out of Nazareth?" which was conceded to be one of his ablest efforts.

THOMPSON BOSLER. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CLINTON, Ill., Jan. 29.—Mr. Thompson Bosler, a very highly-esteemed citizen of this city, died very suddenly last evening with heart disease, as is supposed. He was in the act of retiring when he dropped dead.

RICHARD FROTHINGHAM. Bosron, Mass., Jan. 29.—Richard Froham, the historian, died to-night.

HORTICULTURE.

The Mhirteenth Annual Meeting of the

Northern Illinois Society.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Jan. 29.—To-day closes a three days horticultural meeting held here. The attendance was larger than usual. The President, Jonathan Periam, of Chicago, presided. The officer made their reports on the first day, after which made their reports on the first day, after which the Convention adjourned till afternoon, when Mayor Lord made the address of welcome, to which President Periam made appropriate reply. The President then delivered his annual address, in which he gave a history of tree-planting in Illinois. He affirmed that we had more timber in the country now than twenty-five years ago. The reading of this paper provoked a lively discussion. The Hon. Cyrus Thomas, State Entomologist

made an address in the evening on "Insect Life." He warns Iowa and Dakota to look out for grasshoppers this year.

In the forenoon of the second day the Secre

In the forenoon of the second day the Secretary read the report of the Committee on President's Address. A discussion followed upon the subject of printing the report of the Society. The report of the Committee was accepted and adopted.

State Entomologist Thomas discoursed upon the subject of "Bugs," calling attention to the insects that are injurious to fruit and crops generally. The Colorado potato-bug is not now as injurious as formerly. The speaker said there was reason to believe that the hated Hessian fly would not be destructive this coming season, and the chinch-bug was drowned out, and would not be troublesome, unless the season should be very dry, but he thought it would be a good grasshopper year. The cabbageworm was "the meanest" kind of a worm, and very destructive. The best way to get rid of these worms was to stamp out the white butterflies before they lay many eggs.

Mr. P. A. Bonvallet, of Belle Park, read a paper upon this subject, recommending the following varieties of vines: Oporto, Delaware, Martha, Concord, Perkins, Isabella, Catawba, Rogers' Hybrids (No. 15 and Salem), Hartford Prolific, Lindley Maxatawney, and Norton.

E. C. Hathaway, of Ottawa, sent in a paper upon the subject of vegetable gardening. The warning was given to growers, "Beware of store seeds."

Prof. Thomas followed, indorsing the paper,

Seeds." Prof. Thomas followed, indorsing the paper particularly about the "store seeds." The way to do is to know your store. There are reliable seedsmen; hunt them out, and stick by them Save your own seeds, so far as you can, or

seedsmen; nunt them out, and stick by tgein.

Save your own seeds, so far as you can, of course.

O. B. Galusha, of Morris, Ill., said he was not in the seed business, but that he would send a paper of Acme tomato seeds, free, to every person sending him an addressed envelope with a three-cent stamp on it.

THE GREEN-HOUSE.

Mr. Williams, of Batavia, made some remarks upon this subject. The season had been properous, and the demand for cut-flowers was on the increase. In regard to the "mealy bug," a pest on house-plants, he said cold water would kill them, but the cold water was injurious to tender plants. He found that a strong decoction of tobacco water would destroy them.

The election of officers was then had, and resulted as follows: President, Dr. W. A. Pratt, of Elgin; Vice-Presidents, Miss A. R. Whitney, Jonathan Periam, and A. Byant, Jr.: Corresponding Secretary, D. W. Scott, Galena; Recording Secretary, O. B. Galusha, Morris; Treasurer, L. Woodard, Marengo.

The Hon. James Shaw, of Mount Carroll, delivered an address in the evening upon the "Formation of Soils" and "The struggle between the trees and the grasses for the possession of the prairies."

reformation of Soils and The struggle between the trees and the grasses for the possession of the prairies."

Mr. D. B. Wier, of Lacon, read a paper upon the subject of "Plums," new and old, and was followed by a paper on the same subject by A. Bryant, of Princeton. It was a common complaint that the "Minier" plum, while it will bloom profusely, does not bear fruit. Owners of plum-orchards of this variety might adopt friend Minier's practice, and "whale the trees,"—that is, thrush away a part of the bloom, and watch the effect.

Mr. Periam stated that he girdled plum-trees, taking out a ring of bark one-sixteenth of an inch wide, to induce bearing. It is found to be an advantage, ajso, to drive nails into the tree to break the flow of sap, and, thus wounded, the tree is thrown into bescring fruit.

Mr. B. O'Niel, of Eligin, read a paper upon this subject, wherein he extolled the helpful and refining influences of follage and flowering plants for the house, and that justly. Such things cheer us in the otherwise dark and wintry days.

TIMBER-PLANTING.

O. B. Galusha read a letter from the pen of Dr. John H. Warder, of Ohio, the great pomologist of the West, upon the subject of "Forestry," which was followed by a paper from D. C. Soofield, of Eligin, upon the subject of "Timbor-Planting for Economic Uses," in which he stated that \$1,000,000 of trees had been planted within

of the following varieties of timber: White pine, European larch, Norway spruce, Scotch pine, white cedar, hemilock, red cedar, American white oak, black walnut, white English elms, sugar and soft maples, and the Western catalpa. Dr. W. A. Pratt, of Elgin, read a paper upon the subject of "Evergreen Culture." Dr. W. A. Pratt, of Elgin, read a paper upon the subject of "Evergreen Culture."

The Secretary read a paper by Samuel Edwards, of Mendota, on the same subject, which was followed by considerable discussion. Large evergreens, it was argued, should be transplanted in early spring, say April, but small trees might be transplanted as late as June. It was bf first importance to keep the roots of the trees moist. They should not be exposed to the sun or drying winds at all. If this precaution be observed the transplanting may take place almost any time in the year.

Mr. D. C. Scofield said that he had handled, on an average, 250,000 evergreen trees yearly, and had lost but very few trees in transplanting.

The Society adjourned at noon to-day to meet at Franklin Grove on the second Tuesday in January, 1881.

The outlook from the horticultural standpoint is hopeful.

WISCONSIN.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

Maddison, Wis., Jan. 29.—In the Assembly, this morning, the memorial of the State Pioneers' Association was presented, ordering that biographies of the members of the first and second Constitutional Conventions be printed in book form by the State. A resolution was adopted directing the State Board of Charities and Reform to report relative to the condition of the State property at the Delavan Deaf Mute Institution, with an estimate as to rebuilding the same there or elsewhere.

Bills were introduced by Mr. Lord, instituting the Illinois Capital Punishment law in this State; by Fitzgerald, fixing the salaries of county officers as follows: Treasurer, \$1,000; Clerk, \$200; Clerk of Court, \$200; District Attorney, \$500; County Judge, \$1,000; by Haber, changing the name of the new county to Langlade; by Ringle, providing for a more equitable assessment of property; by Webster, for the payment of redemption money by County Clerks to County Treasures; by Crosse, that taxes on real estate shall be legal offsets against mortgages thereon; by Ware, relative to appeals from Justice Courts; by small, that a two-thirds vote be necessary to dissolve a village organization, whereas the Revised Statutes now provide for a

thereon; by Ware, relative to appeals from Justice Courts; by small, that a two-thirds vote be necessary to dissolve a viliage organization, whereas the Revised Statutes now provide for a majority of votes only. Bills were killed to estates of deceased persons.

In the Senate, Mr. McGrew offered the joint resolution providing for a constitutional amendment looking to biennial sessions of the Legislature. It provides that the terms of Senators shall be four years, and of Assemblymen two years, each to receive an annual salary of \$500, with all perquisits cut off. Referred to the Committee on State Affairs, of which Burrows is Chairman. This is the first blood for the annualists.

Bennett's bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was killed.

The Judiciary Committee had a meeting this afternoon. The Election bill was discussed at some length. Some amendments were discussed in reference to the trial of mandamus, which will give the court power to make rules and restrict trials to a certain time, which will cut of postponement of cases when brought before the court for trial. The bill retiring Superme Court Judges on half pay when they became 70 years of age was discussed at some length and referred to Senator Thomas for perfection. It will be reported on favorably.

Assemblyman Simpson will to-morrow present abill amending the registry law of Milwaukee by making it conform to the city charter. It provides that he who voted at one charter election can vote at another charter election, whether he votes at a general election or not.

DES MOINES, Is., Jan. 29.—In the House the Ways and Means Committee recommended the passage of the Senate bill reducing the interest on the School Fund loans to 8 per cent to the borrower and 6 per cent to the county.

The Committee on Retrenchment recommended the passage of the bill reducing the fees for

cents a description.

The Committee on Constitutional Amendments recommended an amendment prohibiting the importation, the manufacture, and the sale of uors, ale, and beer, except for mechanical andicinal purposes. The Committee on Cities and Towns reco

ed the passage of a two-term bill for all mended the passage of a two-term bill for all county officers.

A concurrent resolution received from the Senate, to adjourn the Legislature from to-morrow to Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, was adopted, to let the visiting committees investigate the State institutions.

A bill providing for an appeal from the decisions of the Commissioners for the Insane was passed to a third reading.

In the Senate a joint resolution for the adjournment of the Legislature from to-morrow moon to Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock, to give the visiting committees time to investigate the State institutions, was adopted.

noon to ruesally, rev. a, at o clock, to give the visiting committees time to investigate the State institutions, was adopted.

The memorial to Congress on Inter-State Commerce was read and referred. The Des Moines River land memorial to Congress was taken up on the Senate amendments and the amendments concurred in and the memorial adopted.

Bills authorizing the court to fix the penalty in murder trials where defendant pleads guilty; also exempting benefits of mutual benefit and benevolent associations from execution; also authorizing women to hold the office of County Recorder, were passed to a third reading.

The joint resolution amending the Constitution to prohibit the manufacture and sale of liquor, ale, or beer, was taken up. Mr. Casey, of Lee, submitted a minority report against the resolution. Pending the discussion on the resolution, the House adjourned.

In the Senate the joint resolution relative to the Des Moines River lands was passed.

The bill fixing the salary of Supreme Court Judges at \$4,000 a year each was taken up, on a motion to puss to a third reading, pending which the Senate adjourned.

## CANADA.

Parliamentary Ceremonial Arrange-ments—Hogs at Montreal—Americans Passing Bogus Bank-Notes. Special Dispatch to The Oricing Tribune. Ottawa, Jan. 29.—Owing to, the limited ac-

commodation the Senate-Chamber can afford, and the annually-increasing number of tickets and the annually-increasing number of tickets issued on the occasion of the opening and proposition of Congress, the Senate have laid down new regulations for the guidance of the officer in charge. The new rules are based upon the space at the disposal of the Senate, which must necessarily entail a more limited issue of in vitations to the floor of the House than has been constoners of late verse. The same may be said tions to the floor of the House than has been customary of late years. The same may be said of the galleries. A reserved gallery, however, for ladies in evening dress, will accommodate a large number of ladies, who, for want of space, cannot in future be invited to the floor. As the seats provided for gentlemen on the floor of the Senate will be hereafter limited to twenty-four, only the Deputy Heads of Departments, Bishops, and one elergyman of each religious denomination, who will be specially invited, can be accommodated with seats. The chairs for gentlemen will hereafter be placed on each side of the bar of the house, and not as formerly between the Governor-General and the Spaker of the House of Commons. Tickets for the galleries must be procured in future from Senators and Members of Parliament.

At a meeting of the internal Economy Commission of the House of commons, the salaries of the copying clerks were reduced from \$4 to \$3 per day for the session, and translators from \$5 to \$4. The staff of clerks has been equally reduced.

Mr. John Rochester, M. P. for Carleton, will,

per day for the session, and translators from 50 to \$4. The staff of clerks has been equally reduced.

Mr. John Rochester, M. P. for Carleton, will, when Parliament meets, renew his motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the management and working of mercantile agencies.

Montreal, Jan. 29.—About 18,000 hogs have arrived in this city so far during the present packing season, against 17,713 last year. Hogs are now selling at \$6 to \$6.25 per 100 pounds in carlots, against \$4.50 in 1879.

The Minister of Militla has appointed Capt. Prevost, of B. Battery, to visit Woolwich to study the manufacture of the latest pattern of cartridge, for the militia of Canada.

Joseph Duhamel is spoken of as a candidate for the Mayoralty at the next election. He will have the support of the Liberais, and Mayor Rivard will have a hard job, popular as he is, to beat him.

A leading broker of this city cautions farmers to be careful in their dealings with Americans, who are flooding the country with bogus banknotes in payment for farm-produce and livestock.

Misery in Ireland.

The first cabin into which I went was a place that an Englishman would think too bad for his pig. Its floor, of earth and stones, reeked with damp, and water even stood in the hollows; the only furniture was a few cups and saucers, a stool or two, and as many tubs and pots; in one corner a mass of dirty straw had evidently been used as a bed, and on the weetched hearth smoked rather than burned an apology for a fire. The man of the house—shoeless and coatless, pale and haggard—sat idle upon a bag of Indian meal, beyond which his food resources did not go, and through the gloom around the hearth—there was no window to speak of—could be dimly made out one or two crouching female figures. I never saw anything in the way of a home in a civilized country—and I have seen a good deal—more appalling than this. Yet here was the case of a man renting three acres of land, and usually getting what he would be content to call a living out of them. Now, alas! he and the thousands of others like him have reached the end of their miserable last season's crop, and beyond them but a little way lies starvation. The half-bag of Indian meal was all the family had, nothing more remaining upon which, by sale or mortrage, money could be raised, and to the question, "What will you do

sen the meal gives out?" came the despairing siwer, "The good Lord only knows." Not far from this, I was shown by my melan-solv attendants into an equally-wretched hovel,

SPORTING.

The regular annual business meeting of the National Archery Association of America was held at the Palmer House Wednesday afternoon. About a dozen clubs were represented. Mr. Frank Sidway, of Buffalo, presided. A considerable portion of the time of the meeting was taken up in amending the constitution and by-laws. The election of officers for the ensuing laws. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, H. C. Carver, Chicago; First Vice-President, Frank Sidway, Buffalo; Corresponding Secretary, D. V. R. Smith, Buffalo; Resording Secretary, D. V. R. Manly, Toledo; Executive Committee, Frank Sidway, E. B. Smith, John B. Sage, S. S. Spaulding, Will H. Thompson, and S. E. Egan.
By a unanimous vote the Association expelled the Kokomo Club for the failure of some of the members to pay an assessment levied upon them for a guarantee fund.

It was decided to hold the next tournament at Buffalo, beginning on the second Tuesday in July, and continuing three days.

The Association then adjourned to meet in Buffalo the day before the tournament.

THE RIFLE.

Last Wednesday evening a number of IrvingParkers met at the house of Mr. George R.
Miles and perfected the organization of a rifieclub by the election of the following officers:
President, J. J. Stebbings; Vice-President, John
Ritchie; Secretary, George R. Miles; Treasurer,
George Gray; Captain, J. E. Dietz.

The membership of the club at present includes William Holland, William C. Cornell, G.
A. Brandis, — Barrett, Bert Wickersham, J. A.
Wadhams, William H. Robinson, and others.

The range of the club is located on the prairie
east of Irving Park. THE RIFLE.

BILLIARDS. Sr. Louis. Jan. 29.—A very fine four-handed exhibition game of billiards was played here to-night between Sexton and Gallagher on one side and Schaefer and Daly on the other, 800 points, regular game. The former won by a score of 800 to 778. Winners' average, 33 9-27; losers' average, 29 24-26. Shaefer's average, 4514; Sexton's, 34; Gallagher's, 25 11-13; Daly's, 12 7-13. Other games will be played to-morrow and Saturday night.

Insupportable Anguish. Kidney and liver troubles, leading to gravel, rheumatism, piles, and constipation, yield to the solvent and renovating power of Kidney-Wort. The medicine acts charmingly on a debilitated system, and by its use bad cases of piles are cursid.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. N ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMER-J. & R. Simms. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Testy R. Bimms. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Testy R. BOGART. Druggist, 58 Cottage Grove-av.,
northwest corner Thirty-fifth-8.
CHAS. BENNETT. Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 999
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 229 Blue Island-av.,
corner of Twelfth-st.
H. C. HERRICCK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 729 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.
LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising
Agent. News and Stationery Depot, 63 East Divisionst., between LaSaile and Wells.
L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 45 North
Clark-st., corner Division.

DERSONAL—IMPORTANT!— ANY PASSENGER on the train which lett Rochester, N. Y. for the West at 10:30 p.m...July 23, 1879, on the New York Central Railroad, will confer a favor (and may also find it to their advantage) by sending their address to CHAS. R. JOHNSON, Worcester, Mass. DERSONAL-LER ST. CLAIR'S FRIENDS CAN hear from her by addressing her at the Post-Office.

TO RENT-HOUSES. South Side.
To RENT-COTTAGE ON TWENTY-NINTH-ST.;
9 rooms. Room 34, 163 LaSalle-st. North Side. TO RENT-A NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT elegant stone-front house, No. 189 Dearboru-av., cheap till 1st of May. ERNST HESS, 35 La Salle-st,, Room 4.

TO RENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-AT 291 AND 228 WABASH-AV. PLRA-sant and nicely furnished rooms in suite or single, with or without board. Inquire at Suite 8. TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUIT-able for light housekeeping and lodging. Transients taken. 10 Sherman-st., corner Jackson.

TO RENT—412 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER THIR-teenth-st., two large and one small room, fur-nished or unfurnished, closets and bath.

West Side.

O RENT-NICE, COZY TENEMENT OF FOUR or five rooms, only 500 per month: best location in West Side. Call at 750% West Madison-st. TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE NO. 254 EAST MADISON-ST., 5-story and basement, opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s wholesale house.

Three houses, with five acres of land each, in Montrose, eight miles from Chicago. Inquire of LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 70 La Salle-st. Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

To RENT-ON LONG GROUND LEASE, SUB-LOT 2 of Lot 4, Sub-Lots 1 and 2 of Sub-Lot 5 of Lot 4, all in Block 3, Original Town, being 30 feet on Itakest, and 35 feet on Fitch-ax; a most desirable property to improve. Apply to J. B. WHITE, or J. N. BARKER, 122 La Saile-st.

To RENT-DINING-ROOM AND KITCHEN, FURnished, of large boarding-house; rent taken in board. Address, stating name, Q. 6, Tribune office.

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-Light-ed rooms for manufacturing; power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED-TO BENT. WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED neighborhood; plumbing and sewerage must be in perfect order. No attention will be paid to responses unless terms are explicitly stated. Boarding-house keepers, foreigners, and people who have children will waste time by replying. Address Y S. Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY GENTLEMAN AND wife (no children) 3 or 4 rooms suitable for light housekeeping; North Side, south of Chicago-av., preferred. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT A GOOD location. Madison, Randolph, Clark, or State, central as possible. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BUILDING, WITH SOME ground-room, for manufacturing purposes; location not so much object as low rental; floor-room wanted from 15,000 to 25,000 square feet. Address Q 23, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. 183 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A planos, etc., without removal, and other good securities. Is Dearborn-st., Room 4.

A NY AMOUNTS ADVANCED ON FURNITURE, Planos, etc., without removal. Terms reasonable. Call at Rooms B and 20, EU Washington-st.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, A etc., at one-half proteers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, ED Randolph-st. Established 1854.

A NY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON PURNITURE, planos, etc., without removal. Room II, 25 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOIR OLD GOLD AND SILVER-Money to loan on watches, diamonds. and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Builtion office (ticensed), 39 East Madison-st. Established 1863.

L OANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PLANOS, AND other good securities, without removal, in amounts to suit. 189 Dearborn-st., Rooms 7 and 18.

VONEY TO LOAN-SUMS OF \$5,000 TO \$10,000 ON Per cont interest. LYMAN & JACKSON, 39 Portland Block.

M ONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD

Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHATTELS AND GOOD security. Commercial paper and chattel mort-gages bought. Room 4. 28 La Salie-st.

MONEY TO INVEST-ANY PERSON DESIROUS of selling an interest in an iron or steel manufacturing business will do well to call on or address E. La BARBER, Twenty-ninth and State-sta., Chicago. TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—BI HAA BROWN, IS LA mile-st.—Clear subtribute loss for diamonds, which mortgages for clear house and lot. Single hotel at Lagrange for other property. Clear subtribute loss for horse and buggs.

68 lots in Stark, Fin. for Chieseo property. Fifty-acre farm in Kentucky for lots here; Horses and carriages for diamonds. Eighty acres in San Diego, Cal., for lots here.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL UNIMPROVED clear lots in the City of Philsdelphia, on paved street, one block from horse-cars, for property in this city; will assume small incumbrance. Address X X, Tribune office.

1.000 MAGAZINES AT 2 CENTS.
20 bound books at 10 cents.
10 bound books at 2 cents.
10 bound books at 5 cents.
20 bound books at 5 cents.
11 bound books at 5 cents.
12 bound books at 5 cents.
13 bound books at 5 cents.

PARTNER WANTED—A STOCK RAISER IN NE-braska, owning 250 head of cattle, 50 horses, teams, tools, etc., and a ranche sufficient for 15,00 head, wants a partner with 250,00 to take a half inter-est; profits 50 to 50 per cent; will secure principal and a fair interest. J. G. HAMIL/YON, 158 Washington—st.

THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY BE

FOR SALE-OR LEASE-DOCK PROPERTY. WE are now prepared to sell or lease for one or more years the docks formerly occupied by Mears, Bates, & Co., on the north side of the Chicago River, located at the intersection of the North Branch with the main channel of the Chicago River, located at dealers of the Chicago River, located at the intersection of the North Branch with the main channel of the Chicago River, having a river frontage of about 20 feet. Apply to JOHN MATTOCKS, a Dearborn-st. Dearborn-48.

FOR SALE-80 PER FOOT-PARK-AV., NEAR
Leavitt-81, 30x124, frame house and barn, north
front, No. 340. HAY & PRENTICE, 37 South Canal-84. FOR SALE—THE MARBLE-FRONT HOUSES, F and ISS Western-av., near Monroe; very cheap \$4,000 each. Money to loan on real estate. CHAN. LER & CO., mortgage-bankers, 72 Dearborn-st.

POR SALE—SEVERAL ACRES 1200 Cheap. Have found some bargains that are more than I have funds for, and want party with 8,000 to 520,000 to join in buying, and furnish money for first payments. Address P. O. Box S. Chicago.

POR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND basement stone-front house, two-story brick hare, lot 50% 21% house S feet front, all in prime order, situate on Prairies\*. Between Skitzenth and Sightstuate on Prairies\*. Bengue, S. Resper Block, 57 Clark-st.

COR SALE—PROPERTY PAYING \$25,000 ANNUally for \$154,600; will take \$75,000 in vacant South
Side property. PIRRCE & WARE, 165 La Salie-st.

POR SALE—1,400 PEET CHOICE LAKE SHORE
T property at \$40 per food; will retail for \$60 to-day
if improved. Good chance for a builder. PIERCE &
WARE, 165 La Salie-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD COTTAGE HOUSE, WITH lot 50x175 feet, Indians-av., near Thirty-first-st. east front, only \$1,000. MATSON HILL, \$7 Washing. FOR SALE—HANDSOME STONE-FRONT HOUS in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st., elaborated finished, and recently put in absolutely perfect order heated by steam, \$20,00. HATSON HILL, 97 Wash-ington-st. TOR SALE-ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON PRAI-rie-av., north of Righteenth-st.; first-class in every respect; lot, 50x160. MEAD & COE, 10 La Salle-st. POR SALE-FINE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT Porick on Warren-av., near Robey, 11 rooms, plate-giass windows, 2 bath-rooms, frame barn, at a bar-gain. MEAD & COS, 149 La Salie-et.

POR SALE—CHOICE BUSINESS CORNER, WELL reated; will pay 10 per cent on \$400,000 for five years to come. Price, \$80,000, PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st. FOR SALE-HOUSE AND LOT NO. 1350 INDIANA-logion-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Wash-FOR SALE-HIGHLAND PARK-NOW IS THE time to purchase a home; splendid brick house, with all the modern improvements; two acres of land, barn, and carriage-house. Will be sold for half what the improvements cost by W. A. JAMES, 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE-HYDE PARK LOTS, CALL OR send for plat, with prices. HENRY J. GOOD-RICH, 51 Major Block, La Salle and Madison-sts. COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL BAR gain for five days of 73,000 acres North Texa ands. M. C. KELLEY, 104 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED W ANTED—\$10,000 RESIDENCE; WILL Ex-share, and advancing, for a good residence property, brick or stone, worth from \$10,000 to \$17,000. Address P 44, Tribune office. WANTED—FOR CASH CUSTOMERS BUSINES
property worth 25,000 to \$60,005; also lots an
houses South Side. WM. C. KINNEY, Room 24, 11
Washington.

A BARGAIN—FOR SALE OR RENT ON FA-machine-shop and foundry in successful operation; is a large building, and well adapted for all kinds of business, and located in the heart of the city. Ad-dress 50 East Erie-st., Chicago. dress 90 East Erie-st., Chloago.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated, grosery, drug, hardware, and other stocks bought, sold, and exchanged. J. E. KIMBALL & CO., brokers, 128 Washington-st., Room 18.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST assorted stocks of groceries; cheap for cash. Inquire at the store, 126 Archer-sv. quire as the store, to Archer-ay.

Por Sale-The Ragle Mills, at Lacon,
Ill., in the middle of the corn-growing region:
can be converted into a glucose manufactory at small
expense. CLINTON BRIGGS & HEERMANS, Star &
Crescent Mills.

Crescent Mills.

TOR SALE—WOOLEN MILL; ONE OF THE BESTpaying in the West; in perfect order; for onethird cost because of partnership troubles. Address
WOOLEN MILL, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED DRYgoods business, located in one of the best towns
in the West; stock staple; a rare chance; sickness
cause of seiling. Box 835, La Porte, Ind.

Tribune of Kinsky & Co., 157 and 15 Wabashav, Chicago, III.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FERTILIZER—
Agents wanted, Wisconsin, lows, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, and Michigan; 8,000 each if taken immediately; big money can be made by selling out counties. I have just sold Indians, Colorado, Lincoln Park, Chicago, and the most of Cook County, Address E. H. CUMMINGS, inventor, patentee, and sole owner, Post-Office Box 94, Chicago.

UNUSUAL BUSINESS OPENING—FOR SALE—AN established safe and profitable manufacturing business in this city; 50,000 investment necessary; antisfactory reasons given for selling. Address M & Tribune office.

A CATHOLIC LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A baby of 2 months old which lost its mother; born in wedlock. Inquire at ## Crosby-st. References given and required.

DEDBUGS AND COCKBOACHES EXTERMINAT-Ded by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, ff. Clark-st. Room 8. Call or address A. OAKLEY, My Clark-st., Room & PENSION AND BOUNTY MONEY NOW DUE ALmost all soldiers, saliors, widows, or heirs. Time
to apply extended to July, 1890. Send or call for free
information. No fee in advance. Cupt. G. R. SIMS,
United States Claim Agent, 53 North Clark-st.

PILES-SUFFREERS OF PILES OR HEMORrholdal pains can be entirely cured in three to
four days by a kind of vegetable food—no medicine.
Cases of twenty years' standing have been cured in
a few days. I think it my duty to let fellow-sufferers
know of this new discovery. No PAY until you are
entirely cured. 23 North Panlins-st, entrance from
south side, 8 to 9 a. m. Patients waited upon it desired.

south side, 8 to 9 a.m. Patients waited upon it desired.

DHEUMATISM—MRS. S. A. CARR WARRANTS It a permanent cure to those suffering with rheumatism or neuralita. Consultation free. 28 Wabash-av. THE TURKISH, RUSSIAN, AND ELECTRIC bath-rooms at the Painter House have been greatly enlarged, especially in the ladies' department, and are now very elegant and attractive. Try them.

THE PARTY WHO HAD A ST. BERNARD PUP I for sale on Madison-st. on Tuesday, the 27th, can find a purchaser by applying at 128 Fifth-av., up-stairs. CHARLES BROWN.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PHOTOGRAPHIO outfit; tubes, batha, etc. Address Q 34, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KRAN, ITS CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSUL-

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, ITS CLARK-ST., CHICAGO-CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic
male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest
illustrated book extant. & gages, beautifully bound;
prescriptions for all diseases. Price, it postpaid.

M. AN'S MISSION ON RARTH.—A THOROUGH
medical treatise, indicating how confirmed disabilities may be removed. The experience of years
study, observation, and professional practice, showing the agencies that will intend conditions of a years
strengthened yliain stated by overtaxed powers, that have experienced of the professional practice, show in the professional professional practice, show in the professional practice

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HORSES AND CARRIAGES. FOR SALE—AT THE GRAND CROSSING BARN,
Byoung horses suitable for any work, from 780 to
1,500, all sound and warranted.
WANTED—THIS DAY—30 CHEAP MARES AND
horses its for farm use. 35 and 28 State—8.
WANTED—A TWO-SHATED CARRIAGE, SIN—
use office.

A GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, III DEARporn-st, Calcago. Advice free; il years' experence. Business quietly and legally transacted.

D. Office and court-room list and its Clark-st.
Chattel mortgage, etc., acknowledged.

FIDELITY STORAGE CO., NOS. 78, 78, AND 30 EAST
Van Buren-st, established 1875; permanent and
reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE,
buggies, etc.; chespect and best in city; advances at
lip. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 181 W. Monroe. INSTRUCTION.

M 188 EDDY'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, 25 M Rishop-court (one block east of Union Park). Long term of B weeks will begin Feb. 2. Taition reserved by the month. CAST-OFF CLOTHING:

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-A WHOLESALE HOUSE D an experienced bookkeeper. Apply writing, with names of references. Pai, Tri WANTED—A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL BOOK.
Weeper and correspondent Address in hand-griting of applicant, riving experience, and reter-ence, and salary expected, Q II, Tribune office. WANTED - A GOOD GROCERY-COUNTED hand. Call between 9 and 10 a.m., at 188 Sout

WANTED-A GOOD GROCERY CLERK, AT OR WANTED-AT ONCE-AT 74 RAST M. st., top floor, an experienced man as in a shop coat factory, two basters, and two good wages to the right ones. WANTED-6 COPPERSMITHS AT E. SMEETH'S Randolph and Desplaines-sts. WANTED-A GOOD TAILOR TO MAKE COATS
pants and vests, at Huntington, Ind. Apply a
CAHN, WAMPOLD & CO.'8, 304 to 210 Monroe-st. WANTED-A YOUNG MAN IN A PRINTING
Office, who understands check-binding and cutting stock. O. P. BASSETT & CO., 74 and 75 Ramsloph-8. Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED-A MAN TO WORK ON STOCK AT
CROSSMAN & CO.'S Livery-Stable, dis West

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-50 WOODCHOPPERS, 11 PER CORD;
300 for levee work South at 51.75 per day.

CHRISTIAN & CO., 285 South Water-st. WANTED-100 LABORERS FOR MICHIG wages \$1.45 per day; 10 for blast-furnace, at 35 woodchoppers, at it per cord. Free fare; will to-night. CHRISTIAN & CO., 200 South Water-st WANTED-ALL THE GOOD RAILROAD LAB ors I can get. Also, men for iron-mises, wood chopping at it per cord and teams at it per d J. H. SPERBECK, M west Randolph-st.

WANTED-ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OP business experience to travel. Good references required. Apply to FRED C. COOK. 6 Portland Block.
WANTED-AGENTS FOR "WILLIAM LLOYD Garrison and His Times," by Otiver Johnson; introduction by John G. Whittler. Now ready—Splendid success. B. R. RUSSELL & CO., Publishers, 57 Cornhill, Boston, Mass. hill, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NOTION MAN.
Address confidentially. Commence February.
Address Q II, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN OUTDOOR SALESMAN FOR city and suburbs; will instruct a man possessing some ability and give liberal compensation in salery and commission. State previous business, and address P Z, Tribune office.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 28 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR HOUSE-work and to take care of children in a small family, with good references. Call at 1013 Michigan-av. WANTED-A NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework. Apply at 183 East Erie-st. WANTED-A COMPETENT PROTESTANT
woman cook for private family. None but those
with good references need apply. Address Q & Trib
une office. WANTED-AT 516 FULTON-ST., NEAR ASH land-av., competent girl to do general house work for a small family. References required. WANTED-A GOOD COOK; NONE OTHE WANTED—A GOOD, STEADY, RESPE girl, to do kitchen-work; good wages. Clark-st., basement. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORD

WANTED-WET-NURSE. APPLY TO DR. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteents-st., between 9 and 12 a. z. WANTED - A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN-OF that is willing and healthy-to take entire char of a child and sew; none others need apply. I Michigan-ay

Housekeepers.

WANTED-A PLEASANT, PLAIN HOME AND
support (without other salary) is offered to a
lady as housekeeper for bachelor. HIRAM WELLMORE, Chicago, Ill. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RELIABLE
is some good house, hotel, or other department. Can
give good city reference. P 4, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN;
have had several years' experience as entry and
invoice clerk in wholesale store business. Can furnish first-class reference. Address B 181, Tribune, nish first-class reference. Address B BU, Tribune.

CITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANTS AND

Others—The advertiser (unemployed) seeks work,
most as addressing circulars, copying, executing orlers, etc., by which he can support himself, and as the
same time give employment to other young men simliarly situated. Highest references. Address Q 12

Tribune office. CITUATION WANTED - BY A DRY-GOODS
Salesman; twenty years' experience and best of references; not afraid of work. Address Q II, Tribsne office,

CITUATION WANTED—CARRIAGE M trers, an experienced carriage and painter wants the work of a paint-shop; preferred. Best of references as to abilit GEO. WRIGHT, Box 107, Lindsay, Ont. Cause of selfing. Box 85, La Porte, Ind.

TOR SALE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF AN OLD established millinery, dreasmaking, and notion store; parties leaving the city. 518 West Madison-st.

INVESTMENT—WANTED, 425,000 AS SPECIAL estitation for two years in a manufacturine business.

CITUATION WANTED—CARRIAGE MANUFACTOR Parties and original manufacturine business.

CITUATION WANTED—CARRIAGE MANUFACTOR Parties and original manufacturine business.

CITUATION WANTED—CARRIAGE MANUFACTOR PARTIES CARRIAGE PARTIES CARRIAGE PARTIES CARRIAGE PARTIES CARRIAGE PARTIES CARRIAGE PARTIES CARRIAGE PARTIES CA city tailoring trade; best of references givers HUTCHINSON & CO., Appleton, Wis. dress HUTCHINSON & CO., Appleton, Wis.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter; three years' experience; Swedish nationality. Best of references given. Address O H. BOZ 477,
Galesburg, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CDASS
ocarriage striper; want steady work; can stripe as
fine as No. 30 cotton thread; can do cane work also
first-class, varnish rubber, etc.; have worked for Coan
& TenBrocke and for Kimball & Co., 370 and 372 Wabash-av. I will give \$15 to the first one that can do the
work as well as I can. FERDINAND GLADSTSCH,
336 West Indiana-st.

Miscellaneous.

CITUATION WANTED—AS WAITER IN A PRID vate family by a colored man. Hest of references.
Address Q id, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN
D wholessle, stationery, tobacco, or cigar house.
Two years' experience as dealer in the West. Address P St, Tribune office. SITUATIONS WANTED-PEMALE.

Domestics.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DINING-ROOM GIRL Or chambermaid. Apply at 68 West Van Burenst, third floor.

CITUATIONS WANTED—BY 'A PIRST-CLASS Woman as meat and pastry cook in a restaurant; also a woman to cook, wash, and iron in a private house. Good references. Call for three days at ITT West Monroe-st. house. Good references. Call for three days at IT West Monroc-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY PROTESTANT GERman girl, to cook, wash, and iron in private family or boarding-house. Sti State-st.

CITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK Or take care of children by a German girl. Piease call at 13 Twenty-ninth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GERMAN Sirl; is fully competent to do German and American cooking, wash ing, and ironing. Reference. 756 Wabash-av., basement.

Housekcepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED person as housekceper, or as nurse for sick, or child's nurse; stranger in the city. IM Eighteenth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT-LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with first-class board.

434 MICHIGAN-AV.-PRIVATE BOARDING-furnished up unfurnished; also single rooms. A few day boarders accommodated. Mrs. K. A. REED. commodated. Mrs. R. A. REED.

1174 WABASH-AV., COMNER HOUSE—TWO handsomely furnished rooms on parlor floor to rent, with board.

WARM ROOM, HOT AND COLD WATER, SUIT-able for two persons, with board. Private family near Twenty-second-at. Address Q 45, Tribune office.

West Side.

O'O south room, with board, for man and wife without children: a pleasant home for a couple who enjoy the society of other joily ones; table good. North Side.

North Side.

North CLARK-87., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge-Front rooms, with board, it to B per week; without board, it to B.

278 OH 10 - 8 T.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED day-boarders wanted.

Hotels.

Hotels.

Charence House, Corner State and Harrison-sis., four blocks south of Palmer HouseBoard and room, per day, 81,50 to 52; per week, from
8 to 510; also furnished rooms rented without board. B to \$10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

CHELDON-COURT HOTEL, 65 WEST MADISON-Dist.—Board, with well-furnished front room and bed-room. Also, day-board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Boom and board, is to five week; \$1.50 per day. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD THREE FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH Board, for family of three adults; North or South Side. Address Q II, Tribune office.

BOARD FIRST CLASS BOARD IN A PRIVATE BAMIly, North or South Side, by a young man, wite, and child. References. Zirress Q II, Tribune. wife, and child. References. Agires Q B, Tribune.

DOARD—AND FIRST-CLASS VURNISHED ROOM
by a ledy, with a widow living alone; North or
South Side. Address Q G, Tribune office.

DOARD—AND EOOM WITH FIRE BY A GENTLEman. Address, with terms, Q S, Tribune office.

DOARD—OR SINGLE BOOM WITHOUT BOARD,
in private family near Union Fark, by a gentleman with good references. Address, with terms, Q
14 Tribune office. LOST AND POUND.

OST-A LADY'S GOLD SCARF-PIN, ON WHICH are the letters R. O. M. A. The inder will receive a reward of S on bringing to Room & Portland

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND STERBOTYPE furnace, and metal pot, complete, andin good or-lor. Inquire at this office. CLAIB VOYANTS.

ONSULT MRS. FRANKS ON LOVE, MARRIAGE divorce, law affairs, speculation, business. If west Madison-st. Fee Sic and St. 9 a. m. 8 p. m. POR SALE-THE BOSS IS-HORSE POWT gine, new and complete, with By said band governor, oump, and heater; price, status of the country of the cou

t-Office order, or in registered letter, at our ru-TERMS TO CITY SURSCRIBERS. ly, delivered, Sunday excepted, 35 cents per will, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per wild fress THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corner Madison and Deargy re-sta, Chicago, Il

POSTAGE.

ed at the Post-Office at Chicago, Ill., as Se

Cight and Twelve Page Paper. Streen Page Paper. TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branc PARIS, France.—No. 16 Rue de la Gr

MABLIN, Agent, ONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 49 S ENRY F. GILLIG, Agent. WASHINGTON, D. C.—ESS F street. AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre. treet, between Dearborn and Str the Boston Theatre Company. Mooley's Theatre.
ph street, between Clark and La Salle. Ent of the Weathersby-Goodwin Froliques

Olympic Theatre. between Randolph and Lake. I e Learock. "Philip Gordon,

amilin's Theatre. tween Washington and I rank E. Aiken. "Carte l SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Spe-onycostion this (Friday) swening at 7:30 o'clock ork on the Past and M. E. Degrees. Visiting anious cordially invited. By order of the M. E. CHAS. B. WHIGHT, Secretary.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1880.

ONE of the famous architects of the world, Edward Middleton Barry, who designed the British House of Parliament and many other mportant buildings, died yesterday at the

A RCLE was last evening adopted by the loard of Education which in effect declares bacy to be an indispensable qualification in female teachers in the public achools. Entrance into the estate of matrimony is to be hereafter considered equivalent to a resig-

Ir was deemed unwise by the House Democrats to press the amendment proposing to deprive the minority of the negative power of impairing a quorum by declining to vote, and it was yesterday withdrawn. It was feared that the minority would use their rivilege under the existing rules to defeat he entire new code if it contained the ob-

THE 143d anniversary of the birth of Thomas Paine was celebrated last evening in this city by a big audience in the Central Music-Hall, Col. R. G. Ingersoll being the speaker of the occasion. The lecture, which we print this morning, was of a character to immensely entertain the large gathering, while the receipts make a good beginning for the Paine Monument Fund. THE French Chamber of Deputies yester-

The French Chamber of Deputies yester-day passed the Government bill providing for the suppression of political clubs and for the prohibition of meetings where dis-turbances are apprehended. The opposition chiefly came from the Legitimist group, as it is only the enemies of the Republic who have any reason to find fault with a law which enables the Government to suppress plottings against itself.

THE Secretary of the Interior yesterday notified Indian-Commissioner Hayt that his services in that capacity were no longer required. This arbitrary removal is placed upon the ground of "the good of the service," the developments in the recent investigation of charge against Mr. Hayt have been such as the convince Secretary. been such as to convince Secretar, arz that the affairs of the Indian Burea can be placed in better hands.

since the Democrats obtained control, di-vided into strict party lines on a nomination by the President, the case in point being that of Mr. Howard M. Kutchin, editor of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, whose appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for that District was yesterday rejected by an adverse majority. The avowed cause of this solid Democratic combination against Mr. Kutchin was the publication in his paper of articles denouncing Democratic Senators with rather more vigor than was consistent with a reasonable probability of obtaining the votes of the men thus abused.

THE most unique and remarkable stock transaction in the history of the New York Stock Exchange took place yesterday, when 50,000 shares of Central Pacific were put upon the market openly after ample public notice had been given and sold to the highest bid-der. So large block of shares has never before been offered for sale in this manner, the market value of the stock was materially increased by the large sale shows how eagerly capital seeks investment in railroad securities. About one-half of the 50,000 hares was bought for export to fill the

You Molitice, the Unier Marshal of the German Empire, is now over 80 years of age, having reached fourscore on the 26th of last October, and has not the reasonable expectation of remaining much longer in a position to note the progress of events on earth. Still, the old warrior has no notion of joining "the bivounce of the dead" for some years yet, and when he expresses the belief that he will not live to see any material reduction of European armoments.

a change is not remotely probable. To a dent state of mind to renounce for all t the power of the Emperor is unequal to the task of convincing the other nations of Eu-rope that "even a victorious war is a naional misfortune,"—a conviction, he adds, hat "can only be the result of the mora ion of the nations, the fruit of which we shall neither of us live to see."

THE Mayor, at the meeting of the Council Committee to consider the matter of provid-ing for the removal of the river nuisance seemed to make the question of improvement dependent on the cost, and also indicated that before Chicago should do anything in the matter the State should contribute to the expense. We think this was ungracious. The people of the State have expended \$10, 200,000 on the canal. The present improve-ment is only remotely connected with the purposes of the canal; the City of Chicago out the canal down so as to enable the sewage of the city to flow through that canal, and the people of the State, in our hour of distress, promptly paid the city back all it could lawfully claim for that work. The nuisance is a local one; it is created in Chicago; the people of the State have no more concern in it than they have in cleaning our streets. If the city cannot expend \$100,000 for such a purpose it should shut up shop and quit business. The duty and the obligation rest upon the city. The river invites pestilence, and now is the time to act. Let the Council vote the money, and do so promptly, and not go begging through the for money to remove a purely local

THE Sherman plan of working up the She man boom in the solid Democratic States of the South by a judicious distribution of Special Treasury Agents at \$6 per day and a manipulation of Treasury patronage to the same end has gained its first success in North Carolina, a State which is said to have been most thoroughly canvassed by these Government-paid wire-workers. By means of offices parceled out to the State Central Committee Secretary Sherman was able to obtain the support of a majority of its members, even to the extent of weaning some declared allegiance to the Grant move-ment; and yesterday the Committee, thus reconstructed as to Presidential preferences, appointed four delegates-at-large to the National Republican Convention. It is hoped by a continuation of the policy of appointments and promises to similarly manipulate the State Republican Convention and insure a solid Sherman delegation from North Carolina. The Specia Agents of the Treasury Department will, it is understood, be kept at work until the State Convention meets, when they will be transferred to other fields of usefulness in the same line of industry. In this way it is calculated

a remarkable amount of Sherman enthu-siasm will be developed in the Solid South, so that States with scarcely a living possi bility of casting a single Electoral vote for the Republican Presidential ticket will be brought to Chicago in an unbroken phalanx, and, it may be, turn the scale in favor of the nation of a candidate toward whose election they will be able to contribute abso-

SENATOR BAYARD'S NON-SEQUITUR.

In his speech defending the Sherman proposition to demonetize greenbacks Mr. Bayard recognized the public sentiment which demands that the present monetary system shall not be disturbed, and this reflection led him to make the following remarkable argu-

alarms me, and only causes me to be more vig-orous in my efforts to secure my countrymen against such manifest dangers. This assumed against such manifest dangers. This assumed legal-tender power is like the germ of the deadly fever, and needs only the heat of the excitement of speculation, of war, or of distress, to develop its deadly powers, and it is while it is dormant that I would put an end to its existence. The present condition of prosperity may soon be all reversed. Blight, and storm, and drought be all reversed. Blight, and storm, and drought may destroy our crops; events common in the history of nations may demand from our exchequer extraordinary payments. The scheme of uniting the two great oceans by a canal across the Isthmus of the southern border of this continent is one of world-wide importance, and the heart of every American proclaims that it is to be under control of the Government of the United States. Our power may be questioned, but it will be maintained. Every counsel of wisdom therefore exhorts us 'to seize the day,' and in time of peace to prepare for war, for it is the surest way to avert it. The withdrawal of the legal-tender power from United States notes can do injustice to ne man [7], and cannot lessen the value of the notes in the hands of any holder, because an equivalent for the face value older, because an equivalent for the face value s offered in gold and silver coin, in case any reditor should refuse to accept them." To begin with, Mr. Bayard should have

paused in his argument long enough to ex-plain why it is that neither the statesmen nor he people of England, France, Germany, Italy, and other European nations share his alarm at the power possessed at all times and frequently exercised by their Governments to make paper money legal-tender. The notes of the Bank of England are to-day legal-tender. The Russian paper rubles are legal-tender. The notes of the Bank of France were legal-tender for many years following the Franco-German War. The notes of the Italian banks are legal-tender. The Treasury-notes of the Austrian Government are legal-tender. These and other European Governments are not restrained by constitutional obstacles from uthorizing at any time a new issue or an increased issue of legal-tender notes. The evil and danger of legal-tender paper, then, if evil and danger there be, are more imminent in other countries than in our own; yet ve do not hear of European statesmen, occupying relatively the same exalted position Senator Bayard holds in America, airin their apprehensions of impending catastrophe on this account. There is no agitation o-day in England, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Russia, or any other great com-mercial nation like that which Mr. Bayard would vitalize in this country. No one in England is demanding that the Bank of England's notes shall be one in France, or Germany, or Italy is ask ing that the Government power to authorize legal-tender notes shall be revoked for all time. Are we to conclude that the statesn of other great nations are singularly blind o an impending disaster, or that Mr. Bayard

alarm to serve his own partisan purpose at this particular time? Mr. Bayard knows that the legal-tender power in the American Government can only be exercised in an emergency that threatens the very existence of the Government, while the other great nations possess it as a matter of andisputed right, to be governed only by the same considerations of economy and public welfare that influence the exercise of other sovereign powers. This authority, if dangerous, is not so alarming in the United States under strict limitation as it is under other Governments. But Mr. Bayard declares that would "put an end to its exister that he would take advantage of a per and prosperous condition, "while it is dor-mant," to strike it a fatal blow. That is to say, he would seek to persuade

has conjured up an imaginary cause fo

al existence in some great emergency of future. He would use the pres perity to put away a safeguard against possible adversity. He would have the Amer can people place themselves at a disadvan tage as compared with other commercial people of other nations because they may not just at present feel the necessity for a renewed exercise of power which other tions may exercise at any time.

The non sequitur of Mr. Bayard's argument appears more strikingly, however, from the further reasons he proceeds to give why Congress should proceed to wipe out three-fifths of all the debt-paying money in the country. "Blight and storm may come, he says; "the crops of the country may fail"; "our exchequer may require ex-traordinary payments"; "the producing and industrial classes may be prostrated." Hence the people should be limited to a small proportion of the present volume of legal cur-rency in their possible necessities. Temporary reverses may lead to a general panic creditors may press hard upon debtors; the banks may be forced into suspension. Hence the volume of debt-paying money should be reduced three-fifths and the distress of the people increased! The current of foreign trade may be changed; the money balances increased! The current of foreign may turn against the United States; the gold may flow out of the country to meet foreign payments. Hence the people should be de-prived of legal-tender greenbacks, and have no money for the legal payment of debts, but he forced to sacrifice their property to their creditors in the vain effort to procure gold. There may be war; demagogs may betray the country into a ridiculous attitude of hostility to the construction of an interoceanic canal with foreign canital: trade relations may be interrupted, and the resource of the country may be sorely taxed. Hence the internal exchange of commodities mus be embarrassed, and the debtors must be hard-pressed in their extremity for lack of legal money recognized by law as a discharge of indebtedness. The Government may be unable, by reason of the foregoing or other circumstances, to continue the redemption its credit may be impaired, and new sus sion brought on. Hence the country must be deprived of three dollars out of every five which it had for the payment of debts and the avoidance of a monetary panic at time when there was not so much need of it In one word, the possible and imperative necessity of a legal-tender paper currency in a period of fiscal stress is used as an argu-

doned and exterminated! We do not think it would be possible for any opponent of the Sherman and Bayard scheme to demonstrate more convincingly the utter selfishness and greed that lie back of the Wall street effort at etizing greenbacks than Bayard's own words have done. That portion of his speech which we have directed particular atter ion is a virtual confession that the real purpose in view is to anticipate a possible interruption of good times, and place the debtors and business-men of the country-the men who are engaged ndustrial, agricultural, and mercantile enterprises completely at the mercy of nerciless creditors and money-shavers. Sherman and Bayard have made a bid for the support of the moneyed cliques of their respective parties, the one by proposing and he other by fathering this scheme. It remains to be seen how the people of the country will treat this astounding claim for preferment.

ment why such a currency should be aban-

ELECTING THE PRESIDENT BY POPU-Mr. Townshend, of "Egypt," Illinois, has ntroduced into the National House of Repnent to the Constitution which shall provide for the abolition of the Electoral College and the election of President and Vice-President

by popular vote. The details of Mr. Townshend's plan are as follows: (1) The citizens of each State shall ballot for candidates for President and Vice-President on the same day as they now vote for Electors. (2) The returns of the votes so cast shall be made within ten days to the presiding Judge of the highest judicial tribunal in the State. (3) The manner and place of holding elections, the canvassing of the votes, and the certifying of returns shall be determined by the State Legislatures (4) The Supreme Court, or highest judicial tribunal, shall count the votes, and make out hree certificates, which shall be transmitted to the President of the United States Senat in much the same manner as the Electoral votes are certified under the present system. (5) The certified votes are to be counted by ellers in a joint session of the two Houses of Congress. (6) The person receiving the reatest number of votes shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole"; in the absence of a majority over all, another election is to be held on the first l'uesday after the first Monday in the folowing January, in which the persons having the two highest numbers of votes shall be the only candidates; in case of a tie between the two highest, the House of Representatives is to elect, as now provided by the Contitution. (7) The process for electing the Vice-President is the same, except that, in case of tie or when a second election o Vice-President only shall be necessary, the Senate shall then elect as now prescribed by

Townshend's scheme could be materially improved by providing that a plurality of all the votes cast shall elect the President and Vice-President, as is now the rule in nearly all the States for the election of Governor and State officers. The provision for a second election would result in an embarrassing interregnum and two Presidential elections the end of almost every term. The American people cannot afford the time, cost, and agitation of any more elections than they now have. There is entirely too much ballot boxing now for the public good. Nor is there any adequate reason why the plurality of votes should not determine the election of President of the Nation as well as of the lovernor of a State. It may be fairly assumed that a majority of the votes of the minor factions would have gone to the leading candidate if there had been but two can lidates; even an exact division of the minor parties would still give the lead to the candidate having a plurality of votes. Nor would it always be possible to confine the second election to the two candidates who received the largest number of votes at the first elec-tion; for death or the determined withdrawal of one of the two would lead to the election under that rule of a man who was not the choice of the people. The recent political troubles in Maine furnish a fresh lustration of the dangers that are always ncident to a system which requires a majority over all. Had the plurality rule prevailed in Maine as it does in nearly every other State, Gov. Davis would have succeed ed Gov. Garcelon immediately, and the State Government would not have been reduced the verge of chaos and revolution over the

sition for the election of Presider A propo and Vice-President by direct popular vote will undoubtedly be received with much favor by the American people; but, in order to gain the necessary confirmation of threefourths of the States, it should be presented

disputed possession of the Gubernatorial

President and Vice-President to be elected, whether such number be a majority over all idates or not; (2) the Pre term to be extended to six years, with a provision that no President shall be eligible for reflection except after an interval of a term in the office; (3) the term of a Congressman to be three years, with the provision that the Congress elected on the same day as the President shall enter upon its duties conter neously with the inauguration of the President. Such a plan would reduce the excessive frequency of general elections Once in six years is often enough to subject the Nation to the turmoil, torture, demoraliza and enormous cost of Presidential struggle It would promote a desirable harmony be-tween the President and Congress and defeat the manipulation of Executive patronage for the reelection of the person in office,—all changes which are desired by the people. If Mr. Townshend would command the attention of Congress and the people for his proposition he will put it in that form. There is no reason to apprehend the danger of fraud in the case of electing by popular vote any more than there is under the presen Electoral system; in fact, local fraud in the former case would not be so apt to affect the general result, as it is under the presen votes in the City of New York, for instance, may neutralize half a million honest votes in that State, and defeat the will of the majority of the American people.

SHERMAN'S SOUTHERN ROTTEN-BOROUGH

DELEGATES.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times (in a letter which has appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE) makes the charge, and supports it with very strong evi-dence, that Secretary Sherman is busily at work using the machinery of his departm in violation of the Civil-Service rules to secure the vote of the Southern delegates to the Chicago Convention for himself. The writer says: "In all the Southern States there are traveling to-day so-called Special Agents of the Treasury Department,-men who receive \$6 a day and their traveling expenses,-whose sole duty seems to be to drum up recruits for the Sherman army and secure for Mr. Sherman rotten borough votes in the National Convention. Thus far his canvassing has been mainly confined to Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana, and in these States numerous appointments have been made upon condition of securing the delegations for him, while in other States direct offers of positions have been made to leading politicians if they would pledge themselves to bring their delegations to Chicago for him.

It is a little remarkable that Secretary Sherman, who has some reputation for perspicuity and good judgment, does not see that it would be utter folly for any candidate to obtain a nomination by such a "rotten-borough" vote. Such a nomination would be of little use to any candidate thrust upon the States which elect, against their will, by States that cannot be counted upon to cast a single Re ublican vote in the next Electoral College. If the true, and unfortunately there is too much evidence that it is true, that Secretary Sherman is "fixing up" the delegations in the South through Custom-House officials and revenue agents so as to obtain their vote in the Convention and override the sentiment of the Re publican States that alone give Republican Electoral votes, his nomination will turn to ashes in his hands. Unless he can command the support of the delegates from a majority of the Republican States, so as to show that he is an acceptable candidate to those who elect, it will be the sheerest folly for him to press himself or pursue his canvass any further. Of what avail will it be to him, ever conceding that he obtains the complimentary vote of his own State and the vote of the Sollo South, if such States as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa refuse to indorse a nomination forced upon them by the votes of Democratic States in the Convention? Of what avail will the vote of the "Solid South" obtained through the machinery of the Custom-House and Internal Revenue Bureau be to him if it alien-

ates the States that cast the Republican Elect oral votes? Apart from this very questionable proceed ing, to put it in the mildest light, he has aleady placed himself in a financial attitude that does not commend him to the masses of the people of the country. He has forced the issue upon the public, first, of demonetizing, and then of abolishing, the legaltender redeemable greenback. He has committed the President to it and urged it with the purpose of placating Wall street and securing its support. If he goes before the country upon such a currency-contraction platform he will surely be defeated. He could not even carry his own State, but would be left in Ohio many thousand votes n the rear. He has enough to do to take care of himself, with his notorious hostility to silver money, without further making himself obnoxious as a candidate by using the machinery of the Government, at the expense of the people, to secure his nomina-

tion by rotten-borough votes from Southern Democratic States. If these statements of the New York Times be true that he is "fixing" the vote of the Democratic South to override the wishes of the Republican West, it shows that he is not safe, suitable, or available candidate for the nomination, without considering a single other objection that might be urged against im. It will not lead him to success, but to a miserable and mortifying defeat. The Re-publican party of the North is not in a mood to accept any candidate forced upon it in such a manner. The Southern delegates will be welcome to take part and vote in the Convention, but no Solid South dictation of Democratic States will be welcome there. It will be the true policy of the Southern delegates to vote for the candidate who will be most acceptable to the Republican States, and not for a candidate who does not command the votes in the Convention of the Re

publican States. OUR New York dispatches a day or two ago contained the declaration of war made by Tammany against Tilden. It was a vigorous declaration,—war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. It is put into practical shape by the resolution of the sachems to cut entirely loose from the Tilden-Robinson ombination, call a convention, and send delegates to the National Convention. One of the head sachems sounds the warwhoop in the following lusty manner: We killed Gov. Robinson last November, and as sure as the sun rises on elec tion-day next November we will kill Sam Tilden if the National Convention is foolish enough to nominate him for President. Without the thirty-five votes of his own State he cannot be elected, and we are strong enough to prevent him from getting those thirty-five votes. This is no child's play. We mean war to the end, and that end will be very bitter to Tilden if he persists in forcing himself upon his party as a Presidential candidate next summer." The ringing tones of the whoop have

eached the ears of Mr. Watterson, the editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and one of the principal fuglemen of Tilden. He calls it the "climax of insolence," and the of the water can be raised not merely three whoopers "a mere handful of traitors," and feet, as shown in the diagram, but even

hinking they can deceive any honest or in cent Democrat. They are bolters and re they are without political honor or fid fever again shall the face of one of sever again shall the face of one of the farken the interior of a Democratic Natio Convention. They are the secret tools of enemy. They are owned, body and soul, the Republicans. No decent Democratic recognize them. They are the scoff, sound byword of the great party they hostrayed. Let them take themselves to those who own them, and, since they have the sources to have the many large themselves. the courage to hang themselves, let them m a merit—that of courage—out of the only course which is left them, and declare bo thrive. As Republicans they may be allowed pick up a little offal. But 'the Democracy the Union,' to which they appeal, knows the not except as a gang of odious renegades who ber is to des

As the fight stands it is a very pretty one, and THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, being in the position of the husband who was witnessing the fight between his wife and the bear, is in Kilkenny-cat fight of a very enjoyable nature, and we trust the animals will not be separated until they have had a fair chance to claw each other in the most approved fash-

HOW TO CLEAN THE RIVER AND ABATE A NUISANCE.
The Mayor and City Council of Chicago

are brought face to face with the respons bility of immediate action upon the condi tion of the Chicago River. For various reasons, the canal no longer

carries off the water of the river in sufficient uantity to keep it in an endurable condi ion, and, owing to the undiluted state of the sewage, the flow from the canal is proving to be an offensive nuisance along the line of the canal and to all towns for many miles down the Illinois River. This state of affairs ha now reached that point when some remedia action is imperiously demanded, and that action must be taken by the City Government.

We published some two weeks ago the re port of Dr. Ranch, President of the State Board of Health, on this subject, and unless action be had soon the condition of the river will startle the people of city, and will call for the most vigorous measures by the inhabitants of the towns on the Illinois.

The City of Chicago has certainly no mora right to create a nuisance extending to other towns and cities for a distance of one hundred and fifty miles. She has no right to afflict the people of other cities with her sew age, to the detriment of their health and comfort, if it can be prevented or remedied and it is therefore an imperative duty on he part to reduce the offense to the minimum whether she is legally responsible to thos communities in damages or not. Comity and fellowship demand at least this much.

The present conduit or canal has cost too much money, first and last, not to utilize it to the utmost. It has cost not less than ten millions of dollars. It is now carrying, not 30,000, as it should, but only 15,000 cubic feet of water per minute at the lake level, which at present, on account of the prevailing winds and other causes, is very low. At the usual high-water level of the lake, the canal can carry off 30,000 cubic feet of water per

Owing to the low, flat level of the city, Chicago can only exist by the artificial raising of water. The city has to pump water from the lake for drinking and domestic purposes. To remove the stagnant water of North Chicago bayou she must pum water into it from the lake. In like manner she must introduce water from the lake to move the sewage of the city westward into the canal, and thence supply of water obtained at the crib for domestic purposes. To move the river water and sewage to the Illinois River is therefore imperative. The city some years ago expended nearly

\$3,500,000 in principal and interest for the

purpose of deepening this conduit so as to enable it to carry off all this sewage from the river; and afterward, following the fire, the State generously refunded somewhere about \$2,500,000 principal and a half million addltional in the way of interest. When this work of deepening the canal was done. the lake level was from two to three feel higher than its present average level, and the volume of water passing into the canal was so great that the pumping-works previously used were deemed no longer needed and were abandoned by the Canal Commissioners. But experience soon showed that that high lake level was exceptional. It has not main tained that hight one-tenth of the time dur ing the nearly ten years since the deepening of the canal was completed. Hence the amount of the flow of water has been disappointing, and especially in winter, when the ice reduces it still more. It may be safely stated that for nine-tenths of the time the water flowing through the canal is insuffi cient for good navigation purposes, and alto gether insufficient to carry off the sewage in properly diluted condition. There is general concurrence of opinion that the nost direct, immediate, and effectual provision for the present condition of affairs is to restore the lock at Bridgeport and provide new pumping-works. The most liberal estimate of the cost of this restoration of lock, gates, and pumping-works is \$100,000. This sum is about equal to one dollar for each family in Chicago. What is that trifling sum when compared with the previous out lay upon the canal, and compared with the value of keeping the Chicago River and its branches pure and clean, and of removing the nuisance from down the Illinois River 150 miles? Can anybody measure the value of this deliverance to the health and omfort of the whole city? The cost of operating will be comparatively insignificant. When the water in the lake is high the pumps will not need to be worked; when the lake is at a medium elevation, only one to two feet lift of the water will be required; and when the lake is low they will only have to lift enough water to keep the river clean and abate the nuisance. A lift of three feet, an addition of three feet to the ow-water lake level, will more than double the outflow through the canal; will increase it from 15,000 cubic feet per minute to 33,000 or 36,000 cubic feet per minute. The pressur of water in a full canal will hold the banks from "slumping" or slipping into the canal, always a danger when the water is low. The deeper the water in the canal the easie t is for boats to be moved, whether towed by horses or propelled by steam. With seven of eight feet of water, instead of four or four

an be seen at a glance: 75 feet surface

and a half, a more rapid current can be

maintained, as well as a wider surface, as

It must be borne in mind that the hed of the canal was deepened eight feet, but the banks were not cut down, so that the level eight, without the least inconvenience or of overflow.

danger of overflow.

During the four months of closed navigation, and when the sewage is most offensive to the people down the river, the gates at Lockport should be kept open and a heavy head of water forced through; 40,000 to 50,000 feet could pass through per minute. The city has just expended half a million of dollars to make a conduit from the lake into the North Branch, and erected pumping-

works to operate it. This work will tax the canal still more, and will render an increased flow through the latter an absolute neces-This rush from the North Branch the South Branch will make the latter more foul than ever, unless the flow of water through the canal can be also increased. What is the expenditure of \$100,000 for the accomplishment of

When the pumping-works at Bridgeport are reestablished, the city will be able to keep the river and its branches clean for the next fifteen or twenty years without any enlargement of the canal. Every foot added to the flow of water in the canal will increase the discharge of water from the river 10,000 to 15,000 cubic feet per minute,each added foot gives not only a greater width and a swifter flow, but reduces the friction. Thus the first depth of eighteen inches on the bottom of the canal does not probably earry off over 8,000 cubic feet of water per minute, because of the great friction on the sides and bottom and the narrowness of the channel. A foot deeper will add 3,000 cubic feet to the flow per minute, another foot will move 4,000 feet, and still another foot 5,000 feet additional, giving for a depth of four and a half feet a flow of 15,000 cubic feet of water per minute. In like manner and for the same reasons, to increase the depth of water in the canal three feet more will add 21,000 to 24,-000 cubic feet per minute to the flow, and by increasing the water in the camal to eight feet the canal will carry off from 36,000 to 40,000 cubic feet of water per minute with ease. To add six feet to the present depth of water in the canal would enable a flow of not less than 75,000 cubic feet of water per minute,—a discharge which would change the water in both branches of the Chicago River three or four times in every twenty four hours. Can any member of the Council hesitate a moment as to the duty and necessity of this work, no matter what its cost may be? And especially can he hesitate when the cost will only be a trifle?

Under the heading of "Save the Rags" the Milwaukee Wisconsin gives the following bit of advice to its readers:

"The price of paper has been advanced from 64 to 9 cents all over the country. If this price is maintained, the public will be compelled to pay more for their newspapers. Some daily papers have aiready had to increase their price from 20 to 25 or 30 cents per week, and weekly papers from \$1.50 to \$2.

"The advance in paper can be stopped if the people will save and sell their old paper and rags. Three months' saving of rags and old paper by the entire population, and selling them in the markets, would check the advance in paper. Rags are worth 3 to 3% cents per pound.
"Every newspaper in the land should appeal to
the people in this matter. And they should also
economize in the consumption as much as pos-

ally induce people to more carefully save them to sell, but that will not accomplis much toward a reduction in the price of print-paper, more than 95 per cent of which consists of pulp made from straw and wood. The thing that will stop the inordinate rise in the price of print is a repeal of the duty on paper. And, in order to compensate the papermakers for the loss of the Congressional bounty tax on publishers and subscribers, let the duties on bleaching chemicals and sodaash be removed. This will place the papermills in a solid and advantageous position and enable them to defy any foreign compe tition, and also to export their surplus paper to other countries whenever the home de mand fails to furnish them a market for all of their production. Both the newspapers and the paper-manufacturers are now injuriously handicapped by Congressional obstruc-tions which should be removed,—the press by an onerous tax on imported paper, and the mills by an equally onerous tax on bleaching chemicals.

Congress first levied a tax of \$5.60 a ton on soda-ash in order to protect a few insignificant pap-sucking "infants," who manufac ure the article. But finding this tax injurious to the papermakers and operating to the advantage of foreign competitors, instead of repealing the duty on soda-ash, Congress levies a tax of 20 per cent on publishers who venture to import any paper. Thus bleach ing-powders are artificially made dearer to the papermakers by 20 or 25 per cent, and to counterbalance that, a tax—nominally 20, but in effect 25 per cent—is levied on publishers to make the paper they consume that much dearer to them and their subscribers, so as to equalize the damage done to the paper-manufacturers by the wrongful duty on bleachingpowders.

It is by such unwisdom and vicious legislation that Congress has greatly injured two eading industries, and inflicted a hundredfold more mischief than benefit. It has reduced the consumption and production of paper, and in making the cost of its manuacture artificially dear has prevented its exportation to foreign ports. No country in the world can make paper as cheaply as this if the duties on bleaching-chemicals were re-moved and a free field and no favors shown. Congress can altogether better protect both papermakers and paper consumers by re-moving the crippling and burdensome duties it has forced upon them.

THE wo of the average tax-fighter is serious. In the first place a legal luminary seduced the property-holder into a combination to defeat the taxes, he to be paid 35 per cent of the tax for his legal services. Obtaining a judgment against the tax, the tax-fighter aforesaid promptly paid the legal luminary aforesaid the 35 per cent and congratulated himself upon saving 65 per cent of the tax. Then the case was taken to the Supreme Court, and the judgment below was reversed, and the tax declared valid. Now comes the legal luminary again with another bill, equal to 50 per cent of the tax, for "extra services in the Supreme Court." Total result to tax-fighter: Original tax, \$100; commission to legal luminary, \$35; for five years interest on original tax, \$30; second bill of l. l., \$50; costs of proceedings, \$10; total to be paid by tax-fighter, \$210; tax-fighter out of pocket, \$110. If the tax-fighter objects to paying second bill of legal luminary he will be sued, and judgment obtained, and he will be compelled to pay it, with \$20 additional for costs and fees. Moral: Boware of seductive legal luminaries offering to defraud the public of its legal revenues on shares. Pay your taxes when they become due. THE wo of the average tax-fighter is

A MASSACHUSETTS gent I man of some distinction at home has been spending some mouths in Chicago, the guest at one of our principal hotels. His wide acquaintance with the people of his own State gives his opinion considerable value, and his view of what would suit the Republican masses in Massachusetts in regard to a Presidential candidate is worth recording. He says that Gen. Grant is not popular in Massachusetts (i) because they are opprinciples, and (2) because they think Grant's second term was not as good as his first, and they fear that a third would be worse than the second. Blaims is not popular there because he has spoken in the Senate very disrespectfully of

ed his fault, and do not eyed men, who think he has been a so officer (from their standpoint), but no his candidacy because the that both he and Mr. I using all the means at their to secure delegations to the Chication in his favor, to the scandal of the tration, and in defiance of the p Civil-Service reform. Neither Grant ould get the independent vote Grant in 1872, but which voted aga Republicans last year. But the Republicans last year. But the candid would suit all factions and unite all the tion to the Democracy and poli the large is E. B. Washburne, of Illinois. His non by the Chicago Convention would be a by the Republicans of Massachusetts shades of opinion as a renewed pledge old Bay State would cast her El

the nominee of the Chicago Convention who he might be, her citizens would not be determined the from using their influence in favor of the who is not only unobjectionable, but inherestrong with all classes of voters. A WASHINGTON dispatch states that: "Several members of the Committee of Ways and Means have privately expressed themselves in favor of reporting, and passing this session, a bill to reduce the duty on steel rails to about \$11. It is found by conversations with Southern and Western members that the disposition to favor such a measure is increasing, and railroad interests generally will be brought to bear on insupport." It is to be sincerely hoped the Committee bring in a bill to reduce the existing most pressive and unnecessary duty on steel r But the same Washington dispatch has the teresting addendum:

teresting addendum:

"A Pennsylvania Representative said towhen these suggestions were made, the
would guarantee that his State will cast twe
seven votes solidly against it. That no Re
sentative of that State would dare to avow
self in favor of such a proposition is a mea
independent of a general and equitable ray
of the tariff laws. He said any man who w
seriously push a bill through this winter fi
large reduction of the duty on sieer rails w
strike at the most vital interest of Pennsylva
and would find her twenty-seven votes am
against him, not only on that, but on any o
little bill he might want to get through."
Suppose the nineteen Representative

Suppose the nineteen Representati Illinois, and the mine from 10wa, another their issues," and the twenty-eight should to the Pennsylvania twenty-seven, "Genmen, fetch on your bears; we are ready them." What would the twenty-seven do at t? Surely the twenty-eight Representa Illinois and Iowa have as good a right to protect their constituents from the blooding rapacity of the Pensylvania steal safe.

Representatives of that State have to cothe excessive duty. Twenty-eight dollar duty on steel rails is a most outraged on the country. It cannot be defende any plea of necessity. No such r duty is required by American steel-n It amounts to a tax of 120 per cent foreign cost of steel rails, in addition large natural protection which the ex-transportation always affords. It is special interest an undue advantage of suming public, and the tendency and such an exorbitant tax is (i) to repress building and (2) to make it so dear as to excuse to railroad commanies, for excuse to railross companies for over armers and merchants on transport the traveling public on fares. It res seen whether the representatives of and Southern constituencies will all selves to be buildozed by the threat greedy, grasping Pennsylvania steel i browbeaten or bamboozled by their att

THE sudden death of Mr. S. S. Hay Wednesday evening, was a shock to this cumunity, of which he has been an honored cit for nearly thirty years. No man everenjoy brighter character for integrity and enter and for ability than he did. An energetic and for ability than he did. An energete, ethusiastic man, he devoted the greater part of hilfe to building up this city, to advancing its it terests, and to administering its affairs. Honor and respected by all men, of all partiand creeds, his death will be mourned all who knew him. Active in all publiaffairs, and strong in his convictions, it of his life, and the scrupulous interrity of all his dealings, public and private. He was a gentleman of much cultivation, a lawyer & acknowledged ability, and a politician of inflexible convictions. He was quite a student in political economy, and has added much to the official contributions to the literature of that matter. economy, and has added much to the offici-contributions to the literature of that question. He served this State and also this city on re-peated occasions, and with marked ability. It the grief of his immediate family and of his hi-timate friends will be added the general regre-and sorrow of the community he so long served and who held him in such unqualified respect.

PERSONALS.

The Empress Eugenie will start for Nata

Miss Emma C. Thursby says she is not engaged to be married. Pitch in, boys.

The Duke of Edinburg has resigned from the Royal Academy of Music. Perhaps he intends to get married and start one of his own. Ernest Longfellow, son of the poet is en hibiting in Boston a large allegorical painting called "The Choice of Youth." The name of

The breaking of the marriage engagemen between Lord Wentworth and Miss Duth Fletcher was due entirely to the man, and his action is severely condemned by the friends of Neilson and Mary Anderson recently playe

in Boston at the same time, and, in consequence
the unfortunate people who live by boarding
Harvard students are in a condition to superciate the necessities of Ireland.

Mr. W. D. Howells is described as having

"a Western face, with square jaw, heary mustache, and hair parted in the middle." A square-jawed man with an equatorial part is his hair must indeed be pretty. The Order of the Garter has been con

The Order of the Garter has been conserved on King Humbert of Italy, the ceremony cosing \$50,000. That amount would buy 200,000 pairs of garters in this country, which shows the advantages of a republican form of government.

We have noticed some powerful editorials lately in various papers on "What Will Germany Do When Bismarck Dies?" but none of the writers seem to have thought that perhapithe most appropriate thing for Germany under the circumstances would be to bury him.

There is the Rignold kiss and the Sarah There is the Rignold kiss and the Sarah Bernhardt kiss, but the Castle-Abbott kiss di-counts both, and is the only exhibition kiss ever encored four times in Kansas City, and repeats with variations to the paroxysmal climat-Kansas City Times.

Kansas City Times.

A person sends in a poem entitled "The Maiden's Dream," but before printing it me should like to know what the maiden had for supper that night. It doesn't read like one produced by a boiled dinner, nor is it an ice-crass madrigal. All poems about dreams should be accompanied by the bill of fare on which they are based.

Cannot Mr. Dana stop shrieking fraud long enough to tell an anxious people his \$10,000 trotter is getting along, and who or not he will appear behind him next see The sight of the Sun editor calmly seated 47-pound sulky and holding down Keen I tail would cause a great many people to pains the turn.

Prof. John Muir, the geold

Prof. John Muir, the geologist, who has been studying the glaciers of Alaska for the past five months, has returned to San Francisco and made an elaborate report concerning his work. The people of this country, irrespective of party, will be glad to learn that the glaciers were never in better condition, and may be relied on for several years.

Notwithstanding the recent death of his only son, the well-known name of Gov. I. D. Morgan is to be perpetuated. He has just caused the name of his grandson and only linest descendant to be changed from Arthur Denison Morgan to Edwin D. Morgan, Jr. The Court cheerfully granted the order upon the necessary affidavits establishing the facts, first that Gov. Morgan approved this adoption of his name, and second, that the change was not a device for capting pecuniary liabilities. It may well be imagined that little evidence was needful to establish the grandfather's willinghess of the grandson's solvency.

FOREI

Rumored Loss of Transport wit Troops on 1

The Distress in Ire ed to Be on crease

Parnell's Statement False by the Di Marlboro

Russian Journals cussing the Ger Increase

But Cannot Agree as to

Country Is Thr The French Chamber Suppress Politic

CATASTRO NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The spatch from Odessa contain Russian transport, with as been lost in the Caspi

IRELAN LONDON, Jan. 29.—An ex arms and ammunition from has been accomplished at case the robbery was commit association, a body ers in Chester. It is r AHEAD OF THE "

The people of Ballyharr the scene of the recent tions, assembled in force a build a hut from which a tow days ago, and despite onstabulary, who tried to preded in reinstating its force

GERMAI

ns exempt from military ts of the new Army occurred in the collic Ten of the dead and wo out of the pit. It is corpses still in the pit.

Corpses still in the pit.

YON MOLTRE AS A
BERLIN, Jan. 29.—Count
Marshal of the German R
correspondent who request
themes with the Emperor fe
the army, writes as follows:
Emperor cannot impress a

The Moscow Gazette that the bill is excl France.
The Gazette de St. Pet da alone is menaced, w Poland is the bone of c LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Berliv budget of the Ministry of come up for discussion next Diet. It is generally believe this opportunity of giving the Church question.

this opportunity of giving the Church question. the Vatioan have arrive ical point that the inust be called in. The new will shortly be concluded false. There is, however, n ister of Public Worship will Prussian Diet bills amendin it is thought that no question. FRAN

PARTS, Jan. 29.—In the Chi In the Chamber of Deputi bill relating to public meet litical clubs, was referred to

terday, despite the opposition of the Interior, by a cos and the extreme Lert. The sires to imitate the Jacobins flon, and the Consorvatives complain if at some future penalty of this unpatriotic of 38- to 199, the chause in public meetings, supported in favor of the suppression La Rochefoucauld, Legit clause. He said he believed clause. He said he believed the coloring relations with the lic, he said, was the enemy vored the Constitution and The remaining clauses of ward adopted, including the contract of th

GREAT BI THE OBSTRUCTIVE TONDON, Jan. 29.—Willis Lord of the Admiralty, in a ster last night, in referring policy of the Irish member sion, said it behooved all to deeply in securing a decoro business of the House.

FOR CONSIDERATION Of One of the main subjects the Government for located the Government for located the construction.

SUMMONED

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HUNGA VIENNA, Jan. 29.—In co

SWITZERI

GREE

criticism by the purity
the scrupulous integrity
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cultivation, a lawyer of acand a politician of inflexible
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added much to the official
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e and also this city on rend with marked ability. To
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RSONALS. igenie will start for Natal

Thursby says she is not ried. Pitch in, boys. dinburg has resigned from y of Music. Perhaps he ind and start one of his own. ow, son of the poet, is exa large allegorical painting of Youth." The name of not been made public. the marriage engagement wentworth and Miss Dudu entirely to the man, and his condemned by the friends of

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lignold kiss and the Sarah
ut the Castle-Abbott kiss disthe only exhibition kiss ever
in Kansas City, and repeated
the paroxysmal climax.

in a poem entitled "The but before printing it we ow what the maiden had for It doesn't read like one pro-liner, nor is it an ice-cream ams about dreams should be a bill of face on which they

ana stop shrieking about to bell an anxious people how is getting along, and whether pear behind him next season Sun editor calmly seated in a ad holding down Keen Jim's great many people to pairon-

tir, the geologist, who has a glaciers of Alaska for the las returned to San Francisco borate report concerning his of this country, irrespective at to learn that the glaciers er condition, and may be reversed to the recent death of his known name of Gov. E. D. perpetuated. He has just this grandson and only lineal thanged from Arthur Denison D. Morgan, Jr. The Court the order upon the necessarying the facts, first that Gov. this adoption of his name, and ange was not a device for eshabilities. It may well be de evidence was needful to notather's willinghess, or the

FOREIGN.

numored Loss of a Russian Transport with 2,000 Troops on Board.

The Distress in Ireland Reported to Be on the Increase.

Parnell's Statements Branded as False by the Duchess of Marlborough. Russian Journals Earnestly Dis-

cussing the German Army Increase Bill.

But Cannot Agree as to What Particular Country Is Threatened. The French Chambers Pass a Bill to

Suppress Political Clubs. CATASTROPHE. DEPORTED LOSS OF 2,000 LIVES.
ORK, Jan. 29.—The Graphic publish dispatch from Odessa containing a rumor that a Russian transport, with 2,000 troops aboard, has been lost in the Caspian Sea, and most, if not all, the soldiers perished.

TRELAND.

ALLEGED FENIAN ROBBERT.

N. Jan. 29.—An extensive robbery of ammunition from gunsmiths' shop accomplished at Chester. The police er necompusated at talester. The police cobbery was committed by agents of a association, a body which has numerous ers in Chester. It is remembered that the panized attempt of the Fenians was made ster, when they sought to carry out a r the capture of Chester Castle, some recommendation.

AHEAD OF THE "PEELERS." se people of Ballyharris, Ireland, which was seene of the recent anti-rent demonstra-assembled in force and set to work to re-da but from which a tenant was eviced a days ago, and despite the efforts of the stabulary, who tried to prevent them, suc-led in reinstating its former occupant. RELIEF.

there, ook out in a biscuit factory here to-oke out in a biscuit factory here to-i is raging violently. The flames are rapidly, and the damage already

GERMANY.

TAX PROPOSED.

N. Jan. 1.—It is announced that the ment intends to propose a tax on all persempt from military service. THE NEW ARMY BILL.

ion for the defense of the coun s of the new Army bill settled before his FOR ITALY.

u.ix. Jan. 20.—Crown-Prince Frederick

PIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.

RERLIN, Jan. 29.—A fire-damp explosion has scenared in the colliery at Meissen, Saxony. Fan of the dead and wounded have been taken ut of the pit. It is believed there are five corpses still in the pit. VON MOLTKE AS A MORALIST.

The Moscow Gazette and None e Vreman think that the bill is exclusively directed against France.

The Gazette de St. Petersburg believes that Russia alone is menaced, while the Golos holds that Poland is the bone of contention.

THE CHURCH QUESTION.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Berlin dispatch says the budget of the Ministry of Public Worship will come up for discussion next week in the Prissian Diet. It is generally believed Bismarck will take this opportunity of giving explanations upon the Church question. Negotiations with the Vatican have arrived at such a critical point that the help of the Diet must be eatled in. The news that a concordat will shortly be concluded is judged here to be false. There is, however, no doubt that the Minister of Public Worship will soon lay before the Prussian Diet bills amending the May laws; but it is thought that no question of restoring to the Church her foreign independence will be raised.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies, after some discussion of the Public Meetings bill, the clause in favor of political clubs was referred to a committee.

bill, the clause in favor of political clubs was referred to a committee.

PUBLIC MERTINGS.

In the Chamber of Deputies the clause of the bill relating to public meetings, in favor of political clubs, was referred to a committee yesterday, despite the opposition of Lepere, Minister of the Interior, by a coalition of the Right and the extreme Left. The latter, it is said, desires to imitate the Jacobins of the first revolution, and the Conservatives will have no right to complain if at some future time they pay the penalty of this unpatriotic alliance.

PUBLIC MERTINGS.

The Chamber of Deputies adopted, by a vote of \$55 to 190, the clause in the bill relating to public meetings, supported by the Government, in favor of the suppression of political clubs. La Rochefoucauld, Legitimist, opposed the clause. He said he believed the Legitimists had everything to expect from liberty and from developing relations with the people. The Republic, he said, was the enemy of liberty. He favored the Constitution and liberties of England. The remaining clauses of the bill were afterward adopted, including the tenth, which authories the Government to prohibit a meeting where disturbance is apprehended.

The Putric asserts that several German sub-

SUMMONED HOME.

The Putric asserts that several German subjects employed in the Temple and Antoine quarters have been summoned back to Germany, and left Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OBSTRUCTIVE POLICY.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—William H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, in a speech at Westminster last night, in referring to the obstructive policy of the Irish members at the recent session, said it behooved all to concern themselves deeply in securing a decorous procedure in the business of the House.

FOR CONSIDERATION OF PARLIAMENT.

One of the main subjects to be presented by the Government for legislation at the coming session of Parliament will be the law of primognature, and for the simplification of the transfer of land.

DIED.

london, Jan. 29.—Sir William Earle, formerly set Justice of Common Pleas, is dead; age, 8 Ferr.
Ldward Middleton Barry, Royal Academician, subitiest of the House of Parliament, the new sational Gallery, and other important structures in London, is dead, aged 50.

GROSS FALSEHOODS.

LOYDON, Jan. 29.—The Duchess of Marlborcaracterizes Parnell's statements that the
fund which bears her name only relieves tensins who have paid their rent, and that its promoters have political objects, as gross falsehoods.

HUNGARY.

VIENNA, Jan. 29.—In consequence of the re-centriots in Pesth, Herr Tisza, President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, is prepar-ing bills, to be presented to the Legislature, re-stricting the rights of association, and public meeting, and the liberty of the press.

SWITZERLAND. GENEYA, Jan. 29.—For the fourth time in the recent century Lake Zurich is frozen over. Lakes Lorat, Neufchatel, and Biene, and the liver Arve are also frozen over.

GREECE. ATMEN, Jan. 29.—Commoundouros, President the Council and Minister of the Interior, will

ITALY.

TTALY.

TWO AMERICAN SWINDLERS.

Special Cable.

New York, Jan. 22.—The two Americans who were arrested here last Thesday on a charge of swindling a Russian out of 85,000 francs, at Brussels, are brothers, and their roal name is supposed to be Collins. They have at various times passed under the aliases of Cleveland. Ferruson, Everett, and Clinton. They come from Brooklyn. The Belgian Government, which had offered a reward of 10,000 francs for their arrest, now demands their extradition, and it is believed that the American Consul will raise no objection. He has made several afforts to learn their story, but they have steadily declined to give it. There is no doubt of their indentity. They were preparing to carry out similar swindles in this preparing to carry out similar swindles in this city. The elder is 28 years old, the younger 16.

MOLDAVIA.

GREAT FIRE.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 29.—The great fire at Jassy, which destroyed the Administrative Palace, is still raging, and the flames have extended to the adjacent buildings. A large number of records, which cannot be replaced, were destroyed in the palace.

AFGHANISTAN.

FIGHTING IN PROSPECT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Cabul dispatch says: The ex-Governor of Jelalabad is now within one day's march of Ghuznee, with a number of guns and some Sepoys, and has announced his int tion to attack the British.

NIHILISM.

WHAT THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT HAS TO CONTEND WITH.
St. PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.—Gen. Todleben hav-St. Petersburg, Jan. 28.—Gen. Todleben having issued orders some ten days ago to the entire population of Odessa and its environs that all personal and public documents should, without reserve, be submitted to the police authorities at will, the ordeal of inspection is now in progress, and has been proceeding for some days. Any person or persons falling to comply with this mandate may be subjected to fine and imprisonment. The object is to detect the avenues for the distribution of pernicious Nihilist pamphlets, letters, and other documentary testimony of the party poison which is permeat-

nucs for the distribution of pernicious Nihilist pamphlets, letters, and other documentary testimony of the party poison which is permeating this country.

Gen. Tedieben enlarges the functions of the host, and demands of him a scrutiny of a suspected person's papers. In some instances already a clew has been found to little and big Russians, who neither love their monarch, the "Great Father," wisely nor well. Of course, the German proverb, "Nothing write, nothing burn," will now prevail more than ever, and seeing how few really can indulge in pen and ink in Russian lower life, the duties of the police detectives will obtain chiefly among the higher classes, and if they are guilty of treason, stratagems, and spoils, their ignorance is not their bliss. A young Frenchman was to-day brought up for having a ridiculous rendering of that fearfully abused ballad about marching on to glory, citoyens, etc., the mad "Marseillaise." He admitted to have struggied in a feeble attempt to convey the ringing and flowing French into the stiff and rusy Hussian language, but his efforts certainly proved him not dangerous.

There is not a morning but the police are engaged in pulling down freshly-placarded public bills on the walls even of their own official dwellings, and on the barrack postern gates; and these placards are not the least disguised in their language and meaning. One and all point to the sole object, "the crushing of a Czar who will not crush his minor tyrants." Such is the heading of one. Another says: "Death to

and those placards are not the least disguised in their language and meaning. One and all point to the sole object, "the crushing of a Czar who will not crush his minor tyrants." Such is the heading of one. Another says: "Death to monarchs who are not men." Underneath these are the crossed daggers, death's head, and the sentence, "We come at all hours, in all places. Beware that we come too soon!" On the prison outer walls, so bleak and black, so terribly cold within, with the cries of the tortured and the condemned awaiting their last struggle in a few days hence, you can see many bills early in the morning, but soon pulled down by the police. The mystery is who places them there and how the perpetrators escape. There are not wanting many seemingly intelligent people here who utter sinister sentences on this subject. "Not all the anarchy comes from the Nhillists," is a favorit sentence here. Russia was famous, or infamous, for regicidal intrigue long before the "Nhillists" had a local habitation and a name. At their door are laid many sins of foreign origin that may be traced to the region of the throne.

In Odessa we have two distinct parties. They are typical of all Russia. One is known as "Young Russia and the War party." The other is known as "Old Russia and the Peace party." The former has its headcentre in the Grand Duke. They will never forget the failure of "On to Constantinople!" And this may be likened unto some whom you wot of that to this day cry, "On to Richmond!" This "Young Rus-

sian party" fing out the banner of "the crushed turban" as some persons did "the bloody shirt," and nothing seems to appease them till they pray in the Church of St. Sophia and peruse the will of Peter the Great in Stamboul's Palace by the Golden Horn. The "Balkan balk," as they say here, must be overcome again; the Crescent must crumble and the Cross

again; the Crescent must crumble and the Cross prevail!

The "Old Party of Peace" is really represented by the Emperor. "But, sir," said an official to me to-day, sorto voce, "he is bound, like Mazeppa, to the wild horse of palace cliques, and there is only one influence that can cut the ropes and drag him off." "Who and what is that?" "Ah, sir! that is — a woman," said the lynx-eyed official, as he peered around for eavesdroppers. "Yes; she it is who has ruled the Emperor, ruled Russia into war, broken the heart and health of the Empress, dug her grave, in fact; and she it is who may yet gain the ascendency over the Grand Duke, if he will only smile instead of frown at her. She is of noble blood and high renown,—immensely wealthy, and has left her lord and master for her monarch, whom she loves, and, loving, may yet destroy!"

VARIOUS.

WOLSELEY.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 6.—Gen. Sir Garnet Wolseley has returned to Natal from Transvaal.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 29.—The Netherlands have

recognized the independence of Roumania.

APPROVED.

PESTH, Jan. 29.—The Lower House of the Hunproved the explanations of Herr Lisza concerning the course of the Government during the recent riots here growing out of the duel between Baron Martheny and Herr Veshovay.

recent riots here growing out of the dujet between Baron Martheny and Herr Veshovay.

WILL BE SURRENDERED.

NAPLES, Jan. 29.—The Americans arrested here on the charge of robbery committed in Brussels will be surrendered to Belgium as soon as the American Government announces it has no objection.

ITALIAN INTERESTS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

ROME, Jan. 29.—In view of the critical position of Italian interests in South America, the Government will send out two men-of-war for their protection if Consular reports warrant is.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

CONSTANTINOFLE, Jan. 29.—Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has started for St. Petersburg.

THE TURCOMAN CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—A Berlin dispatch says: Russian papers announce that Gen. Tergukasoff has gone to Tiflis to participate in a council of war to decide whether the Turcoman campaign will be of a defensive or offensive character.

ANOTHER BOYAL WEDDING.

ANOTHER BOYAL WEDDING. The marriage of the Crown Prince of Austria and Mary, the niece of the King of Saxony, will shortly be solemnized. The Crown Prince, Archduke Rudolf, is now in his 22d year and a Colonel in the Austrian service. The prospective bride is Marie, a daughter of the Duke of Saxony, who was married in 1839 to the Infanta Marie, daughter of King Ferdinand of Portugal. She was born in May, 1867.

Such things occur in French romances, but it is rare that in real life so strange and tragic an episode is presented as happened a few nights ago at the little town of Manning in South Carolina.

episode is presented as happened a few nights ago at the little town of Manning in South Carolina.

There is published at that town a journal called the Clarendon Press. The editor, Mr. Preston D. Mood, was also the successful teacher of a private school. Something was printed in the Press that appeared to reflect upon a Mr. W. M. Poole. A kinsman of Mr. Poole's put this construction upon the matter, and wrote to Mr. Mood, demanding that he should publish a statement to the effect that he had not intended to reflect upon Mr. Poole "as a gentleman and a Christian." The editor curtly refused, and his correspondent sent him a hostile message. A place and time for a meeting were named by Poole at his opponent's original suggestion. But the second of Mood, Mr. Calluchet, objected to the time and place because the time was too soon.—Mr. Moses, the second of Poole, proposing that the men should fight with pistols that night and by candle-light,—and because the place, the State in which the quarrel occurred, was unsuitable.

As a consequence of this objection Poole immediately circulated a "card," in which he denounced Mood as a "coward and liar." He declared that "if a man will fight he will light anywhere;" and announced that he should be "on the street every day," with the obvious intention of provoking an informal conflict in place of the duel that so far had been frustrated. The singular result was that Mood shot himself through the head a few nights afterward and instantly expired. He was a young man of ability and promise, and came from a well-known and respected family. It seems to be generally admitted that he was quite ready to fight, the sole obstacle being the disagreement of the seconds as to terms. Whether mental excitement had temporarily clouded Mood's reason, or whether his suicide was an act of deliberate and rational intention, is unknown.

POLITICAL.

Peace and Quiet Now Fully Restored at the Maine Capital.

Many of the Fusionists Take Their Seats with the Republicans.

The Military to Be Immediately Withdrawn from the State-House.

Secretary Sherman Taking Time by the Forelock in North Carolina.

Engaged in Working Up His Boom.

Gen. Grant Again Declared to Be Out

of the Presidential Race.

Paid Agents of the Treasury Department

MAINE.

QUIET COMPLETELY RESTORED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 29.—In the Senate, seven Pusionist Senators appeared, were cordially re-ceived, and took their seats. Messrs. Atwell and Potter, of Penobscot, said the interests of their constituency required their presence at the Board, and, however much might be said in re-gard to the position of affairs, their duty was plain.

plain.
In the House, twenty-two Fusionists took heir seats.

The Finance Committee began to-day the exmination of the Treasurer's accounts. The present State Treasurer, White, will oppose no obstacles, but will turn over his books and accounts to the new Treasurer, Holbrook, immediately upon his being qualified. The military will break camp to-morrow. Several additional Fusionists are expected to take seats in the Legislature to-morrow. Everybody seems willing to accept the situa-tion, and absolute quiet is restored.

NORTH CAROLINA. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S AGENTS AT WORK.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Jan. 29.—A Times special from Racigh, N. C., says: "The Republican State Com mittee—consisting of Thomas B. Keogh, Chair-man; W. P. Cannady, Collector of the Port at Wilmington; J. J. Mott, Collector of Internal Wilmington; J. J. Mott, Collector of Internal Revenue; Hinckney Rollins, clerk in the Loan Division of the Treasury at Washington; J. H. Harris, who is said to have received an appoint-ment from the Treasury within the last few days; C. W. Grandy, D. A. Jenkins, O. Hubbs, L. A. Humphrey, and D. H. Starbuck—met here L. A. Humphrey, and D. H. Starbuck—met here to-day. Mr. Keogh resigned as Chairman, and it was then ascertained that Secretary Sherman had control of the Committee. C. W. Grandy, an outspoken Sherman man, was elected Chairman. Messrs. Keogh, Hubbs, Jenkins, and Humphrey were for Grant, and the fight was between Grant and Sherman. The latter won by 6 to 4, and Cannady, Starbuck, Harris, and Rufus Barringer, all Sherman men. The latter won by 6 to 4, and Cannady, Starbuck, Harris, and Rufus Barringer, all Sherman men, were elected delegates at large to Chicago. It was discovered this morning that the office-holders above named had succeeded in gaining over Starbuck and Grandy for Sherman, and the charge was openly made that Harris held an appointment from the Treasury Department, and this changed him from a stalwart Grant man to a supporter of Sherman. Upon investigation it was found that the State had been for three months past overrun with Special Agents appointed by Secretary Sherman at \$6 per day for the purpose of seeing members of the Committee and controlling it in his interest. Rollins was granfed leave, and was here in person advocating Sherman's claims. Two weeks est. Rollins was granted leave, and was nere in person advocating Sherman's claims. Two weeks ago one Kilpatrick, an Agent of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, was through here working in Sherman's interest. He saw the leading Republicans, and went to Greenboro and labored with Col. Keogh for

three days.

Secretary of the Secretary and the secretary of the secre

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1880. length, breadth, and depth of the Democratic plot, and knew that, with a Congress at Washington ready to back if up on any thin pretense that could be manufactured, it could be completely baffled only by using means of the most indisputable legality. More than once in the course of the contest it seemed to the indignant Republican leaders, eager to cut the snar of fraud and trickery, that he was over-captious, and some no doubt thought him halting and tinid; but all now recognize the wisdom of the course he dictated. Three weeks ago scarcely any Pennsylvania Republican of note here pretended to doubt that the Convention, summoned at a very early and unusual time for that end, would obediently choose a third-term delegation and instruct it to act as a solid body in support of the renomination of the ex-President. The third-termers then freely asserted that Senator Cameron had entirely committed his political fortunes to this result, and when they were warned that Mr. Cameron was at bottom not a Grant man, but a Cameron man, there was some laughter. Yet this will be found to be the case. Mr. Cameron will not be left behind. He will march with his procession, and if he camnot lead it in the direction he prefers he will still march with it and at its head. There is a report here this evening that when the Pennsylvania Convention assembles on the 4th of next month it will be found strongly disposed to readopt the anti-third term resolution of May 20, 1875. The resolution was in these words:

term resolution of May 20, 1875. The resolution was in these words:

"Resolved, That we declare a firm, unqualified scherence to the unwritten law of the Republic, which wisely and under the sanction of the most veherable of examples, limits the Presidential service of any citizen to two terms, and we the Republicans of Pennsylvania, in recognition of this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third-term."

MAINE CONSPIRACY.

INSIDE HISTORY OF THE PLOT TO STEAL THE STATE—THE DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SCHEME—WHAT THEY HOPED TO ACCOMPLISH— SENATOR BLAINE'S WISE MANAGEMENT—THE MISERABLE FAILURE OF THE PLOT.

Special Correspondence of the New York Tribune, AUGUSTA, Me., Jan. 25.—The Democratic con-spiracy to steal the State of Maine is on its last

legs. It will "peter out" during the present week. Before the final dissolution of Maj. Smith's fraudulent Government, I desire to put on record the main points in the history of this effort to fillbuster a State away from the legally

elected representatives of the people. Some of them, I think, are new, and the statement of

them, I think, are new, and the statement of others will not be inappropriate at this time. In the first place, it should be clearly understood that the responsibility for the scheme belongs to the Democratic party. The term Fusionists, used in the press dispatches from here, has, doubtless, misled many people into the belief that at the worst the Democrats of

Maine have only a divided load of ignominy to carry. The truth is, the whole heap belongs on

for its Democratic masters. The purpose of the

for the Democrats, or to so vitlate it as to

Greenback party, is a poor mongrel create

NEW YORK FACTIONS.

TILDEN INSIETS AND RELLY PERSISTS.

New York Sun (Dem.), Jan. 27.

What is the use of getting into the National Democratic Convention, if the candidates nominated by that Convention are doomed to certain defeat? What difference does it make whether the Kelly deteration on the Tilden delegation. the Kelly delegation or the Tilden delegation, or both or neither, be admitted, so long as two delegations are sent? For, if two sets of dele-

delegations are sent? For, if two sets of delegates go to the Convention from this State, it is pretty sure that the Republicans will carry the State by a decisive majority.

We believe Judge Church could carry this State if Mr. Tilden would heartily support him. We believe Mr. Tilden could carry the State if there were no coldness toward him on the part of Judge Church and his friends.

The reason we blame Mr. Tilden for this condition of things is because we think there is no good and sufficient cause for its existence. It mis seemed to us a fatal mistake in Mr. Tilden's tacties that he has tried to control everything in detail. Having had the chance at the Presidency, he should have been content with that and have left all other political and official honors to be shared by the several sections of the Democratic party as they themselves could best distribute them.

this law, are unalterably opposed to the election to the Presidency of any person for a third-term."

The opposition to the third term has now been shown so strongly in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New York, all States which the Republicans need to carry, and in which their majorities are not so great that they could afford to do what would alienate any considerable number of votes, that the third term leaders begin to look about for other candidates and a different policy.

The understanding here is that the only third-term leaders who are likely to stand by the policy, even in these days when it has got so general a black eye, are those in New York, and that if further developments continue to show its weakness there will be a a general repudiation of it by the politicians in other States. In New York, however, it is said that the third-termers, having the great patronage to dispense, will control the Convention and instruct the delegations to act solidly in support of the third-term at Chicago. There is at present a prospect that New York will stand alone in this line, but some of the third-term people predict a revival of their movement unless the ex-President should, after the meeting of the Pennsylvania Convention, write another letter to Gen. Harry White, They believe that the Democrats will kick up their heels once more, when the session gets further along. But while anything is possible of the Democrats there is some reason to believe that the Republican candidates are less inclined to stir them up than hitherto, as Mr. Blaine and the rest have discovered that whatever they do to "fire the Northern heart" helps only the ex-President and the third-term movement, and injures their own prospects. They see that a repetition of such scenes and excitement as the extra session would certainly weaken all their chances and revive the now failing third-term movement, and that what they all need is to leave the country in peace and qullet. and have left all other political and official honors to be shared by the several sections of the Democratic party as they themselves could best distribute them.

We are certain that Judge Church would have buried the tomahawk and have burned the calumet on the most honorable basis,—the only basis for gentlemen and statesmen,—the basis of true friendship for the future, without buckstering, without terms, and without conditions. Wo worth the day was it when Mr. Tilden hesitated and failed to embrace this one, golden, grand opportunity of his life.

Now all is discord. It is said that John Kelly is a shortsighted and incapable leader; but he was powerful enough to defeat Gov. Robinson.

If anybody can tell us where in the present deplorable coudition of things a ray of sunshine is to be discovered lighting up the immediate future of the Democratic party in the State of New York we will feel obliged for the information.

We know the Kelly men have an answer all ready: Kill of Kelly. But neither of these gentlemen is quite ready to be killed off.

If Mr. Tilden was as adroit as he is reputed to be, and as cunning as he is in some respects able, he would have seen to it that these dissensions in the party should never have reached their present hight and dimensions.

in the party should never have reached their present hight and dimensions.

But Mr, Kelly and Mr. Tilden are both too old to be made over. Such as they are we have them for leaders,—almost certainly leaders to defeat.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

nother Visit to Menlo Park-Progre of the Great Work-The Quality of the Light Is Perfection-The Matter of Cost an Open Question.

MENIO PARK, N. J., Jan. 24.—I called to-day on Mr. Edison to make a few inquiries respecting the progress he was making with his electric lamp, and to see for myself the aspect of affairs at Menlo Park.

Matters seem to have calmed down considerably since my visit a month since, the rush of

acty since my visit a month since, the rush of visitors must have ceased to a great extent, and I found but three persons who were uncon-nected with the establishment, or the Company's office in New York. This unexpected quietude was very acceptable to me, for it promised a lor and quiet chat with Edison, which was fully rea zed. I found him in his library over the office ized. I found him in his library over the office, alone, and calmly reclining in his chair, smoking a cigar and reading a book. He at once, with his usual consideration, closed his book and bid me welcome. I commenced the conversation by saying: "Pardon my curiosity, Mr. Edison, but what are you reading?" He laughed, and said: "You would never guess. It's a work on belting. I have purchased the best belting manufactured; but it gives me trouble all the time; when this happens, it of course affects the light of my lamps. So I'm reading up the subject, and shall then see if I cannot invent a belt that will do its work perfectly."

ight?

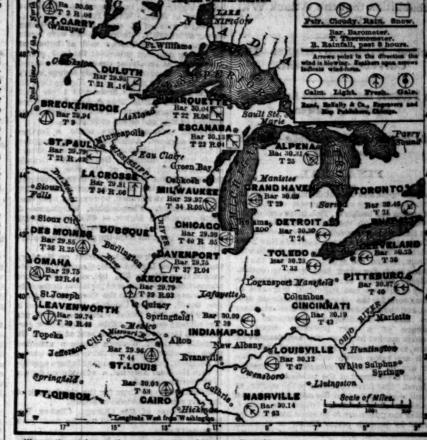
Mr. Edison—Yes, that is exactly what I am now doing. You see I am not satisfied to take things as I find them, but work all these details out myself. That is one of the secrets of my success. There was the apparatus to exhaust the air from the ismps; if I had not improved on that, the aimost perfect vacuum we now have would have been impossible.

Correspondent—One of the chief objects of my visit is to inquire about the difficulty I hear you have met by the constant cracking of the glass of your lamps. I ask you candidly, will it em-

for the Democrats, or to so vitiate it as to furnish an excuse for its rejection by Congress. In upholding the conspiracy the Greenback organs have been more outspoken than the Democratic papers—in fact, they have been almost ferocious. The Belfast Age, the Calais Times, and Forge's Labor Chromicle, of Auburn, edited by Col. Blood, Victoria Woodhull's late brevet husband, have been frantically shricking for violent measures to sustain the fraud. Not a single Democratic paper, however, has called a hait or counseled obedience to the Court. The Bangor Commercial, the Portland Argus, the Rockland Opinion, the Maine Standers the Lewiston Gazette—in short, the wholeses

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

washington Mean Time, Jan. 29, 1880.



Time. |Bar. | Ther. | Hu. | Wind. | Vel | R'n. | Weather | Time. |Bar. | Ther. | Hu. | Wind. | Vel | R'n | Weat 

INDICATIONS. OFFICE OF THE CRIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30—1 a. m.—For Tend the Ohio Valleys, southerly to westerly winds, falling, followed by rising barometer, duty slight rise in temperature, increasing cloudiness, and light rain.

For the Lower Lake region, east to south winds, falling barometer, slight rise in temp

threatening weather, with snow or rain.

For the Upper Lake region, threatening weather, with snow or rain, falling, followed by rismeter, east to south winds and slight rise in temperature, followed during the night by prometer, east to south winds and slight rise in temperature, followed during the night by cold or threst to southwest winds. For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rain and snow, followed by clearing as ightly colder weather, winds shifting to westerly and northerly, and rising barometer. Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, and Ludington.

o the donors. The "voluntary" enlists are made by squads of soldiers that patro are made by squads of soldlers that patrol the country, and seize every male between the ages of 16 and 60. Those not having money enough to purchase their freedom are manacled like criminals, and marched off "to fight for their country."

LOCAL CRIME.

NOT THE MEN. NOT THE MEN.

It is stated that Bird, Kelley, and Van Hessler, the three Chicago crooks who were recently turned over to Sheriff Pearson, of Watseka Iroquois County, for a \$4,500 safe-burglary at Danforth Station, on the Illinois Central Railroad, proved not to be the men wanted, and that they, at the time of the safe-burglary, were in a cell at the Armory, charged with vagrancy. This, if true, is dull and insipid police vigilance.

William Rumsey and George Deven, the two burglars who stole a quantity of furs and silver-ware from No. 585 Fulton street on Wednes day last, were held over to the Criminal Court yes-terday, by Justice Ingersoll, in bonds of \$1,000

each.

A sneak-thief got eleverly away with a case of jewelry valued at \$60 from the residence of Dr. W. T. Akins, of No. 79 North State street. Two men called in search of furnished rooms, and while one was reinting to the doctor his luck in mining speculations, his partner abstracted the jewelry. A daring and successful burglary was p

A daring and successful burglary was perpetrated yesterday morning at the residence of James Shields, No. 22 White street. Entrance was gained through a broken rear basement window. The immates were put to sleep with sulphuric ether. The burglars took \$300 cash and \$43 in city certificates which Mr. Shields had under his pillow. The money had been paid to Mr. Shields the day before by a farmer from Lodd, in whom Mr. Shields has the fullest confidence. The police are working upon the case.

Gen. Sherman on the Soldiers.

Binghamton (N. Y.) Republican.

We are permitted, through the courtesy of the gentleman to whom it is addressed, to make public the following interesting and characteristic letter of a late date from Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman:

"Headquarters Army of the United States, Binghamton, N. Y.—Dear Friend. I have read with real interest your quaint but most sensible speech before Post Watrous, Binghamton, N. Y.—Dear Friend. I have read with real interest your quaint but most sensible speech before Post Watrous, Binghamton, N. Y. I myself have often been reminded of the great promises made in 1864 by both great political parties to the soldiers, who, beyond question, saved our Government from dissolution. Whether the promises than made have been fulfilled or not, I don't like to question, because a pension-list of \$2,000,000 annually does seem as much as generosity demands, or the country can stand, and the allowances to crippied soldiers in this country exceed far what is granted in any other; still the debt of the Nation to our soldiers cannot be overestimated or exaggerated. There is also occasionally manifested by the public a feeling that soldiers meetings for social interchange of thought are calculated to keep alive sectional animosity. This should be resisted,—such meetings are natural and proper, and we would be recreant to our cause if we hesitate thus to meet and exchange views on all proper occasional manifested by the public a feeling that soldiers with emphasis that, though peaceably inclined

A Hundred Years Ago.

Parision.
One hundred years Ago, in 1780, Marie Antoinette was full of joy in her little palace of Trianon; Necker had begun to put his financial genius into practice; Bonaparte was studying at Brienne; Talleyrand was treasurer of the clergy; Vergniaud and Guadet were pleading at Bordeaux; Robespierre was writing memorials on the abolition of the penalty of death; Mirabeau was in the prison of Vincennes writing his famous essay on lettres de cachet. None of the great actors who were to play a rôle on the scene of the world had yet been revealed, and none suspected the eminence to which they were to rise.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To Consumptives.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for cousumption, asthma, diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

# CARSON PIRIE & CO

HOSIERY.

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE Madison and Peoria-sts., NORTH SIDE DRY GOODS HOUSE

North Clark and Erie-sts. ANNUAL CLEARING SALI

Hosiery.

100, doz. Children's Fancy Cotton Hose 50 doz, Children's Colored Lisie Thread Hose, At 30c per pair. These goods cost \$9.00 per doz, to import. 100 doz. Ladies' Full Regular made Balbrig-gan Hose.

gan Hose, Ex. Length and Silk Clocked, at age per

100 doz. Ladies' Fancy Cotton Hose,
Full Regular Made, at 50c per pair.
100 doz. Ladies' Fleeced Cotton Hose,
Colore Dark Blue, Brown, and Cardinal,
at 50c per pair.
100 doz. Gents' British Half Hose,
Super Stout, Double Heels and Toes, at
age per pair.
100 doz. Gents' Fancy Cotton Half Hose
At age per pair.

50 doz. Gents' Fancy Cotton Half Hose, Full Regular made, at 35c per pair.

100 doz. Gents' Uniaundried Shirts,
3-Ply Linen Bosoms and Cuffe, at 65c dach.

We have also full and complete lines of tich, English, and German Hoslery, at our unus. Merino Underwear In Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's Sizes. Ladies', Children's, and Gentlemen's Steel.

75c, \$1.00.
Children's Merino Vests and Drawers at 25c,
35c, 50c.
Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers at 50c, 75c.
Gents' Extra Heavy All-Wool Shirts and Drawers at \$1.
Gents' extra heavy All-Wool Scarlet Shirts and Drawers at \$1.25.

We are carrying large lines of Pail Pashleme Goods of the best manufacturers, all bengist pro-vious to the advance in prices, and are offering an tra inducements in order to reduce our stock.

BOTH STORES.

HALE'S HONE



TRADE MARK.

The Honey of the Plant Horehound soothes and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Ables Balsames CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful estimated. The wonderful achievements and success of Hale's Hearty of Morehound and Tar has caused the issue of counterfeits and december of Tarde. A Cough may be fully termed the preliminary stage of Communities, and any positive and designous mixtures bearing parts of its compound name or Tarde. Mark device. Be not deceived by these vile subterfures, out obtain "Hale's Hearty of Morehound and State of Morehound and Sta

HOREHOUND & TAR!

The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of COURNS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS,

LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

For Sale by all Druggists. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS QURE IN ONE MINUTE.

Morris & Essex 1½, to 104. The only other were San Francisco 1%, to 45½; the pred 1½, to 57; Northern Pacific %, to 34½; Inpolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette ¼, to 6½; apeake & Ohio ¾, to 22; Alton & Terre e 1, to 25; and Central Arizona ¼, to 12¾. the other stocks showed losses. New York ral declined ¼, to 131; Michigan Central ¼, 4; Lake Shore ¾, to 103½; Northwestern > 10½; the preferred ¼, to 105%; St. Paul 70½; the preferred ¼, to 105%; St. Paul 70½; the preferred ¼, to 105%; St. Paul 109½; the preferred ½, to 105%; St. Paul 109½; the preferred ½, to 40½; Eric ¾, to 45½; the red 1½, to 71; Ohio & Mississippi ¾, to 100 mountain ¾, to 55%; Cleveland, Compact and the preferred 1½, to 25½; the preferred 1½, to 25½; 1½, to 40½; the preferred 1½, to 77½; 1½, to 40½; the preferred 1½, to 70%; Central ¼, to 81½; Canada Southern ¾, 1; Kansas & Texas ¾, to 47½; h & to 46%; the preferred %, western Union %, to 165%; Atlantic life %, to 41%; Pacific Mail & to 39%; ille & Nashville %, to 123%; Lake Eric term %, to 31%; Mobile & Ohio 1%, to 23%; A common frame of the control of the

FINANCE AND TRADE.

tocks Subjected to Heavy Pres-

In the Boston market on Monday Boston Land was steady at 112/11%. Boylston Street Land sold ¼ higher, at 5½, buyer ten days. Brookline was firm at 62/5½. Water Power advanced ½ to 14½, a gain of ½ since Saturday, closing strong at 14½/21½. Railroad bonds were again higher. Atchison & Topeka sold as before at 115, closing with that price bid; the land grants were steady at 113½/2113; the seconds remained at 123/2123. Denver & Rio Grande sevens sold ½ lower, at 20, for a single bond. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Councel Bhuffs firsts sold 1 per cent higher, at 110. Little Rock & Fort Smith firsts rose ½, to 59½, a gain of ½ since Saturday, but reacted to 99½, and closed at 99½/209½.

Western railroad stocks made a further material advance. Atchison & Topeka was quiet at 133½/2134. Burlington & Missouri was offered at 148, without business. Denver & Rio Grande rose 2½, to 52½, a gain of ½ since Saturday. Fort Scott & Guif advanced 1½ in the preferred stock, to 78. Little Rock & Fort Smith sold ½ lower, at 50½, an advance, however, of 2 per cent since Saturday. Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore sold ½ higher, at 69, closing at 68½/26/5½. Wisconsin Valley preferred sold at 74, a decline of 1 per cent from the price bid on Saturday, In the New York outside market on Monday,

decline of 1 per cent from the price bid on Saturday afternoon.

In the New York outside market on Monday, the World says, Denver & Rio Grands stock advanced from 49% to 52% bid, and there were transactions at 8% per cent premium in the subscriptions of last year to the Company's extension bonds. Gentral Colorado Improvement is steady at 36 bid. Texas Pacific is fully 2 per cent bitches covered at 49250. Contral New Jercent before coved at 49250. Contral New Jercent before covered at 49250.

steady at 36 bid. Texas Pacific is fully 2 per cent higher; quoted at 49250. Central New Jer-sey Land Improvement stock sold at 38 and 39. Atlantic & Great Western common assented stock, on seller's option of thirty days, is quoted at 18%@134, sales in this manner being a special-ty with Mr. John Amschel, a well-known broker in Government bonds.

Mobile & Ohio earnings for the third week of January show an increase of \$14,557.

in January are:

The World says:

sure by the Bears.

Probabilities that the Attack Will

Sterling Exchange Higher-The

Currency Movement.

The Produce Markets Less Active, and

Generally Lower.

Wheat Irregular-Provisions Steadier-Heats-

Good Demand.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

ago operators did not do much in stocks, to day was one of the quietest of the new mong our brokers. The chief event of the as the sale on the floor of the New York Exchange, at a profit of over? Per cent, of ntrail Pacific recently bought by a New York ate. The success of this speculation will, the induce the syndicate to take the reag stock, for which they have an optionary amounts of stocks which are to be a syndicates and individual magnates to funds for the extension of railroad system of the completion of projected combinate of a very powerful clique in the market to whom the maintenance of is necessary. The railroad schemes are being slowly unfolded to the public are by no means complete. Meanwhile the department of the public looks on beard. The force operating in the market at the seem too vast for the cooperation or the tion of individual buyers or sellers, ser the public are to be lured back into the to by putting prices higher or breaking down is the great question of the hour, is something like the same accumulation oks in the hands of great speculators as eat. Whether the blockade is to be raised renewal of the demand or by the forced ging of the speculators it remains for the to settle. There was yesterafter a strong opening, a per-le settling of values along the whole This was ascribed to a bear attack, which ected to be renewed. It was strongly re-Prices closed in most cases above the point, but below the opening. The cases of an advance was made were very few. It was strongly reverse san francisco 1%, to 45%; the preventer San Francisco 1%, to 45%; the preventer and the price of the speculation of the point of the prices of

Be Renewed.

Increase 51,034
The January carnings of the Kansas City,
Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad are: . \$ 2,562 The World says:

President Dillon, of the Union Pacific Company, informed a World reporter that the Denver Pacific stock owned by the Kansas Pacific will become an asset of the consolidated Company, and that Mr. Gould's purchase of Denver Pacific was for his own account. We heard today that Mr. Gould purchased from the counties along the road for \$500,000 cash, not only \$1,000,000 of Denver Pacific stock, but also a large amount of Denver & South Park Railroad stock.

The sale of the Central Pacific stock, the San amount of Denver & South Park Railroad stock.
The sale of the Central Pacific stock, the San
Francisco Bulletin says, is probably for the purpose of more extended railroad construction.
There is the Southern Pacific Railroad, owned
and managed substantially by the same Company, which is now in progress of extension
down to the Rio Grande. It is said that not less than a thousand laborers have been, or will be, forwarded to the end of that road in a few days. forwarded to the end of that road in a few days. There is an object to be gained in pushing the work rapidly. It will be the first continental railroad constructed below the snow line. Its connections will be of the greatest importance, either by way of New Orleans or St. Louis. The Central Pacific is a finished road, and is earning good dividends. The Southern Pacific is now tapping the heart of the great mineral district of Arizona. There is one fortunate circumstance. Money has not been so accessible for railroad building in many years. There is no difficulty in selling a dividend-paying railroad stock now, when there is so much idle capital in the country seeking productive investments.

at the opening of the Stock Exchange this morning.

The Evening Post says: "The Syndicate employed five brokers, giving each an order to sell 10,000 shares on scale of fractions from 80 up to 85. As soon as the hammer of the presiding officer dropped at 10 o'clock, and business was formally opened, there was such a rush in the Central Pacific crowd as might have led a spectator to believe that some one in the crowd was throwing about five-carat diamonds by the handful. The brokers had their coats torn, and were in danger of having their bones broken; in fact, the tumult was extraordinary, even for the Stock Exchange, where excitement is the rule. The first sale was at 81½. There was then a rapid advance to 87½ inside of the first fifteen minutes. This was followed by a decline to 8½, and at 10:20, with the price at 85, the five brokers had each executed his order, and the 50,000 shares had been disposed of."

The Committee had refused private bids for a large amount of stock, and as one of the purposes of the sale by Mr. Huntington was to popularize the stock in this market, it was thought best to put every one seeking to buy on the same footing: therefore the stock was put openly on the market. The crowd which surged around the sellers was so thick and so large that the pressure was really dangerous. One man was observed with his collar ripped off. The wild confusion which prevailed has rarely been equaled in the stormy annals of the Exchange. The average price was 84 and a fraction. The Syndicate would have been content, it is understood, if an average of 82 had been obtained. The whole transaction is unique in the history of the stock market; and its successful result is the general topic of conversation in Wall street. The transaction is remarkable in many ways. Never before has public notice been given by brokers of having a large block of shares to sell, that the same would begold at a certain time and at the average price. Moreover, the average received was fully 2 per cent above that published, and it w January show an increase of \$14,557.

The earnings of the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad for the first week

> closing quotations being 79@90c for No. 2 and 57c for extra 3. Hogs were steady and firm, at \$4.40 
> 64.55 for light, and at \$4.40 
> 64.55 for light, and at \$4.40 
> 64.55 for heavy. Cattle were inactive and lower, at \$2.00 
> 65.50 for inferior to extra.
>
> The dry goods market presented nothing specially new. A gradual increase in the demand is reported, but not much activily is looked for before about the middle of February. Prices continue firm throughout the list. Groceries are moving in moderate quantities, and excepting sugars and coffees, which are still unsettled, the market preserves a fairly steady tone. In the butter market the feeling was again weak, the demand, as on the earlier days of the week, being light. Cheese remained firm at the late advance. Dried fruits were more inquired for, but prices were only fairly supported. There was a liberal inquiry for canned goods and prices ruled firm. Oils remained quiet, with no quotable variation in prices. Pigiron was firm at \$55.00 for Nos. 1 and 2 Lake Superior, and at \$58.00 for Nos. 3, 4, and 5.
>
> The lumber market was quiet and unchanged. Drugs and chemicals were generally steady, some leading articles being firmer. Quinine has advanced again, the consumption being larger than usual, owing probably to the mild, damp winter. Wool was firm, and in fair Western request. Timothy seed weakened, and other kinds were steady, the demand continuing fair for the former and for fiax seed. Hay was steady, and in fair request. The sales of poultry were fair at full recent prices. The local buyers were in the market, and there was considerable inquiry for shipment.
>
> There is something uncertain about the quotations on wheat in Liverpool which are now inquiry for shipment.
>
> There is something uncertain about the quotations on wheat in Liverpool which are now received. Usually the orders received by parties in the trade here to buy and ship by sail are 20 2% below Beerbohm's quotations for wheat off coast. For some days past the difference has been as wide as 62% per quarter. This

First and second clear rough. I inch. G.00
Third clear do. First and second clear dressed siding. B.00
First a

NEW ORL

PHILADEL

BRITMENTS—Wheat, 17.00 bu

BALTIMOR BALTIMO

BALTIMOR BALTIMO

BALTIMOR BALTIMO

BALTIMOR BALTIMO

BRAIN-Western super, 9.226

6.00; do family, \$5.266.00

GRAIN-Western super, 9.226

6.00; do family, \$5.266.00

GRAIN-Western first

Western first

Western mine; Western min

347, 57.465c; Petruary, 50.465

6.046c; April, 55.2655/4c; May, 59.465/4c; April, 55.2655/4c; May, 59.465/4c; April, 55.2655/4c; May, 59.465/4c; April, 55.2655/4c; May, 59.465/4c; April, 55.265/4c; May, 59.465/4c; Provisions—Steady and unchanged by the second superior of the s

ST. LOUIS. Jan. 20. TOUR-F. GRAIN-Wheat very unsettle cash; El. 3061.204 April: El. 306 april: E

MILWAUF
MILWAUF
MILWAUF
MILWAUF
MILWAUF
MANAGE
GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened,
closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee
elosed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee
elosed dull; No. 2 Si.20; Jan
1, 204; March, 11,204; No. 3 do
rejected, 00. Corn advanced
milet; No. 2, 251,252. Bye do
quiet and unchanged; No. 2 pr
milet; No. 2, 251,252. Bye do
quiet and unchanged; No. 2 pr
milet; No. 2, 251,252. Bye do
quiet and unchanged; No. 2 pr
milet; No. 2 pour
milet; February, 1, 29; March,
milet; February, 1, 200 bu;
milet;

BUFFALO.

BUFFAL LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2. COTTON Firm at 15/4. FLOUR-Quiet and unchanged. GRAIN—Wheat firm at \$1.20. Corn steady; whith

KANSAS CITY.

PEORIA.

PEORIA.

PEORIA.

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PEORIA.

No. 1 white. 264283/4c; mixed, 35e35/4c. Oats steady;

No. 1 white. 264283/4c; mixed but firm; No. 2,

10 4778/4c.

WHISKY—Firm at a decline; sales 400 bris distillers'
finished on the basis of \$1.05.

DETROIT. INDIANAPOLIS.

Oswego, N. Y., Jan. 29.—GRAIN-Wheat steady oru nominally unchanged; Western mixed, icc.

PETROLEUM.
CLEVELAND, Jan. 32. -PETROLEUM-Firmer; Standard white, 110 test, 15(c.
Cal Ciry, Pa., Jan. 32. -PETROLEUM-Market opened excited with sales at \$1.0%, declined to \$1.0%, advanced to \$1.0%, declined and closed at \$1.0% bid foold. Shipments, \$1,000, averaging \$3,000; transactions \$20,000. PITTERURG, Jan. 20.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude \$1.11% at Parker's for shipment; refined, 75%, Phila-delphia delivery.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORK, Jan. S.—Cotton goods continue active in first bands, and prices very strong at a late advance. Prints in brisk demand, and prices firm owing to a light supply and upward tendency. Cloths and singhams doing well, and worsted dress goods active and well sold up. Woolen goods in steady demand, and very firm.

Foreign goods quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 23.—COTTON—Quiet but stendy middling, 123/c; low do, 12c; net receipts, 17,507 bales gross, 18,307; exports to the Continent, 6,505; sales 4,500; stock, 520,08. TURPENTINE.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune. CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—I have read C. E. Carter's communication to you in regard to widening and deepening the Illinois & Michigan Canal. It strikes me as clear common sense that there is no other pian feasible to drain this city. I have traveled over the Old World and pretty much all over our country, and I can see only one thing against Chicago being the largest city on the globe, and that is the lack of proper sewerage. Yours respectfully.

SAMUEL W. ALLEBROS.

Cleared for Europe.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribulia.
CHICAGO, Jan. 29.—In your Washington letter on Chicago's foreign commerce in to-day's TRIBUNE, you state that there was no clearance

BALTIMORE.

BALTIM

ST. LOUIS.

87. LOUIS.

88. 12. FLOUIS.

88. 12. Flou GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened, and declined Mc, and closed dell; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.22; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.21; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.21; No. 4 Milwaukee, \$1.21; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.20; February, \$1.20; February

TOLEDO,

OLEDO,

OLEDO, O. Jan. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat Steady; No. this Michigan, 81.55; amber Michigan, spot. 81.294;

Marri, 81.85; No. 2 red winter, spot. 81.30; March, 81.30; March, 81.30; March, 81.30; L. Steiner, 81.30; Cora quiet; high 40; dic; No. 2, spot and February, 606; May, No. 2 white, Sc. rejected, 40%. Oata quiet.

Out 10 white, Sc. rejected, 40%. Oata quiet. Hoos- \$4,7564.00. Cond. Wheat dull, weak, and lower; No. 2 red titer, Pebruary, \$1.29; March, \$1.30; April, \$1.35; May. ba. Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; cois, W15-Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; cats.

MILWAUKEE.

Jack Hoos-Dull and weak at \$4.3504.69.
Dulland weak at \$4.3504.69.
Dulland Hoos-Steady and firm at \$4.36.
ACTURED Flour, LOW bris; wheat, 27,000 bu; barley,

W. 400 bu. Plour, 5,500 bris; wheat, 35,000 bu; bar-

NEW ORLEANS.

wasons—fort—Market easier; old, \$12,250 new, \$12,500;18,505; Lard dull, weak, and low-rea, \$7,500;500; keg. \$1,500;5,405; Bulk meats dull, and lower, shoulders, loose, \$1,500;5,405; packed, clear rib, \$1.5i; clear, \$1.00. Bacon scarce and shoulders, \$1.5i; clear rib, \$7.75; clear, \$1.00.

used. #4010%c.
xx-higher at Se.
use v—Market dull; Western rectified, fl.0501.10.
MURIER—Coffee Struct Life carroes, ordinary to
150c166c. Summe quiet and weak; inferior,
common to good common, #40c7c; fair to fully
isolyc: prime to choice, #4060c; yellow circle
ticke; prime to choice, #4060c; yellow circle
teatrium! de; prime to choice, 440de. fair,
extrature like; prime to choice, 440de. fair,
yand unchanged, at 64674c.
XXXAX-Sight exchange on New York, fl.00 per
premium; steriing exchange, bankers' bills, 63.

PHILADELPHIA.

MLFHIA, Jan. 20.—FLOUR—A better feeling;
a. 85.26,26; Minnesota extra family, medii; good. 86.25; choice, 78.75; St. Louis, famii5: choice, 87.50; Minnesota patent proc12.0. Hys four dull at \$4.75.

Wheat—Unsettled and feverial; No. 3 red
12.0; mnset Western on track, 31.45; No. 2

12.7; 11.46( bid. 31.45); asked; February, 11.45(
4 saked; March, 11.475; bid. 31.475; asked;
4 saked; March, 11.475; bid. 31.475; asked;
bid. 31.4 asked; Cope firm for the local
llow Western on track, 580; Western mixed,
celed. 350; call mixed, January, 576 bid. 580;
chrony, 5840; bid. 562; asked; March, 5840;
chrony, 5840; bid. 562; asked; March, 5840;
asked. Avil. 5446; bid. 562; asked;

asked; February, 1866 bid. Sie asked; March, 55%0 bid. 185e asked; April, 1856 bid, 186e asked; Onta firm; mixed and stained. 25%26 bid, 186e asked. Onta firm; mixed and stained. 25%26 bid; rejected, 450; white, 46%45%.

Paovisions—Harket dull. Prime mess beef, \$13.00. Hess port, \$13.00. Hams—Smoked, 10%11c; pickled, \$56%26. Lard, \$7.85% 50.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, 15%186.

CRESSI—Firm; creamery, 14%18/46; do good, 13%18.

CHEER-Firm; creamery, legaleye; do le.

PETROLEUM-Market dull; refined, 73/c.
WHISKY-Market dull at \$1.10.
RECEIPTS-Flory, 1,000 bris; wheat, 5,500 bu; corn, 23,00 bu; oats, 6,500 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 60,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

CINCINNATI. WATE, O., Jan. 23.—COTTON—Quiet at 174c. B-In fair demand; family, 50.006.20; fanoy, GRAIN-Wheat dull and nominal at \$1.25. Corn when a state of the control of the co

BOSTON.

TOTON, Jan. 2: - YLOUR-Market dull; Western sussenses & School E; common extres, E. 5006.00; Wisconstata, S. 5006.25; Minnesota do, School 25; winter sais, Ohio and Michigan, E. 5007.00; Illinois and Interest of the School 25; Wisconsin and Secons patent process spring wheats #2500.00; While, William School 25; Minnesota and School 25; Wisconsin and School 25; Wisconsin and School 25; William School

THE COURTS.

Fourth Day's Proceedings in the Cortright-Farwell Libel Case.

port of the Receiver of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company.

CORTRIGHT-FARWELL.

CORTRIGHT—FARWELL.

Mr. Pliny N. Haskell opened the arguments for the plaintiff in the Cortright-Farwell libel suit yesterday morning, and occupied the time until the rocess and a few moments in the atternoon, making an able presentation of the case from the Cortright standpoint. After dealing with the alleged libelous card and interviews in The Thibune put forth by the defendant, he took up the main points in the defense, examining each one in detail, and criticising what he regarded as their inherent weakness with a deal of force and no little sarcastic touching-up. He claimed, and argued at length, that the salary contract which the defense charges Cortright with violating, and thus justifying the charge of being a defaulter, was never known outside of the officers who signed it, was never regarded by the Directors or the Finance Committee, and that it became null and void, through the purchase of the National and the bad financial management of Farwell—two things which made it simply impossible to ever put the Company on a 4% per cent basis, which was the chief condition under which the parties to the instrument consented to a reduction of salary. Referring to the instroduction by the scienn Kales of the vouchers upon which Mrs. Cortright, during her husband's absence in California on Company business, drew upon Cortright's balance on the books, Mr. Haskell characterised Kale's effort as on a par with that of the mountain in labor—bringing forth a very small mouse. Referring to the purchase of the National, he charged it home to Farwell, who had attempted to saddle it on Cortright, though the latter was in California at the time, and knew nothing of it until called home by a telegram. Farwell's boast that he defied anybody to lay his hand on a dishonest act of his, and his regret that he hadn't seen Brother Woodbridge at the Y. M. C. A. meetings as often as he would have liked, were sharply contrasted with that gentleman's profit of \$1,000 on the purchase of the Lincoln Park bonds, the donation of that \$1,0

ass' ears when that animal tried to palm himself off for a lion, was deserving of the supremest contempt.

At this stage the counsel suspended his argument until after the recess.

Mr. Haskell renowed his argument after the recess, first seeking to demolish Kales' mouse No. 2,—the circular purporting to have been written by Cortright, and setting forth the purchase of the National as a good thing, when the fact was that Cortright was away at the time the circular was published, that on his return he found that it had been circulated, and that it was generally understood that Kales himself, as the Company's attorney, got it up. The loan to the Couch estate of the Republic's trust-funds on such ridiculous security as a mortgage on the Tremont House furniture came in for scathing criticism. In summing up, Mr. Haskell charged Farwell with swearing faisely as to Cortright's advising the purchase of the National, as to the transactions of Collins in leaving the Company, as to Cortright's being the author of that circular, and as to the \$50,000 borrowed from the Company. Such management of a company by its head—such jobbery—rendered the carrying out of the salary contract utterly impossible, and to charge a man with not carrying it out under such circumstances, with dishonesity, was the very quintessence of meanness and deserving of the jury's sternest rebuke. After some remarks on the value of character in this case, Mr. Haskell closed by asking the jury to apply the proper remedy for the wrong done.

Gen. Stiles replied for the detense, acknowledging the pleasure it had given him to listen to the counsel's three-hours speech, and particularly to the anticipated, in

Cleared to The College Prince.

This passed forces consistence in College Prince.

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but two persons, so far as the bustimony went, ever read the libel. How much damages, then, had been done? It was in testimony that Parwell equested the suppression of the build and the interview, but did not object to the publication of his side of the story if the other was published. The great questions were, Did Farwell cause the publication of the article; were its statements true; and if not true, what damage had the plaintiff suffreed?

Referring to Farwell's purchase of Lincoln Park bonds, and his retention of \$1.000 as his commission, Gen. Stiles claimed that it was only just and right that he should be paid for doing what men were paid for doing every day,—negotiating the purchase of large amounts of bonds. The loan to J. V. Farwell's Co. of \$30,000 was a good thins for the Company, which got interest on the money by the transaction, and the purchase of thins for the Company, which got interest on the money by the transaction, and the purchase of thins for the Company, which got interest on the money by the transaction, and the purchase of the National, seconding to Cornell,—one of the phalmist's witness,—was looked upon as a good thins of the Company, which got interest on the case. How much demanded he cortisph to the control of the phalmist's witness,—was looked upon as a good thins of the cut of the control of the phalmist's witness,—that hindsight was better than for the cut of the cut of the cornel, and the purchase had cortisph the hado't the man the case. How much demanded he cortisph the hado't the man the cut of the cornel, and the purchase had cornel, and the purchase had cornel and he would be to keep out of Court, for, if he had somebody call him names. The hadd't he well would be to keep out of Court, for, if he had been an honest man, the libel wouldn't hurthin, and if not, he other side would go through him when he got on the stand and show up all the mean things he had ever been guilty of. Newspaper abuse was wery ephemeral. It went in at one ear and out at another, and the idea of an

COAL-MINING.

The Receiver of the Northern Illinois Coal and Iron Company, H. B. Plant, filed his report yes-terday in the United States Circuit Court for the months of October and November. It shows as

.85,207.47 EXPENDITURES Carbon shaft..... Kentucky shaft... ....\$8,373.45 DISBURSEMENTS.

\$ 409.23 The loss in October was occasioned by the strikes of the miners, and the Receiver closed

ILLINGIS SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

SPRINGIELD, III., Jan. 29.—The Supreme Court to-day took on call the petition for a mandamus in the case of The People ex rel. Schaseck vs. H. B. Brayton, and there is reason to expect a decision at this term, which will settle the validity of the consolidation of the three towns of Chicago. Other proceedings were:

62. McIntire vs. McIntire; appeal from Mason; dismissed on short record.

35. Indianapolis & St. Louis Bailroad Company vs. McCullum; appeal from Appellate Court Third District; motion to file additional record allowed.

allowed.

18. Green vs. Goltra; error to Morgan; writ of error dismissed, and leave to withdraw record.

48. E. S. Walker vs. City of Springfield; appeal from Appellate Court Third District; motion to reverse judgment withdrawn, and case taken from Appellate Court Third District; motion to reverse judgment withdrawn, and case taken on call.

The Court adjourned to court in course, and will convene at Ottawa in March.

The Appellate Court, Third District, meets to-morrow, pursuant to adjournment.

License to practice was to-day granted by the Suprems Court to the following applicants for admission to the Bar: John S. Monk, John G. Elliot, Alva E. Campbell, R. N. Dyer, Joseph Lebour, I. N. Kennin, Stephen A. Douglas, F. A. Ingalls, J. P. Caruthers, T. A. Dannecker, A. H. Keenan, Charles Westin, and George S. Willett, all of Cook County: Henry W. Boughlan and John W. Hall, of Fulton; H. F. L. Reynolds, of Shelby; Leroy Scott, of Menard; S. V. Hayden, of Pike; A. G. Webber, of Macon; Francis Bacon, of Ogio; and George W. Chalender, of Buresu.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Second Day's Encamp

Second Day's Encampment.

The second day's session of the Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, was held in the hall, No. 167 Washington street, yesterday morning, Col. Swain presiding. The reports of the officers for the year were read and referred to the proper committees. Col. Swain stated that he had no report to make, but he delivered a brief address, and a committee was appointed to consider the suggestions centained therein.

The report of the Assistant Adjutant-General, C. R. E. Koch, showed that there had been large gains in the membership during the year, making a total at the present time of 2,100, besides organizing a Department in Indiana, leaving over 1,800 members in the Department of Illinois. Eight posts were organized in Indiana on charters obtained from this Department. The Quartermaster's report showed that there was a balance in the treasury, after defraying all expenses, of \$609.50; 598 badges were sold during the year. The chief mustering officer reported that there had been twenty new posts organized in the Departments of Illinois and Indiana. A committee of five was appointed to consider the reports.

Felix De La Baume, of Chicago, made a speech

in the Departments of Illinois and Indiana. A committee of five was appointed to consider the reports.

Felix De La Baume, of Chicago, made a speech in denunciation of the Pension bill now pending in Congress, and, at its close, offered the following resolutions, which, after they had been referred to a committee, were unanimously adopted by the Encampment;

"WHERLAS, It is evident to us that the passage of the act known as the 'Sixty District bill,' recommended by the Commissioner of Pensions, and slow pending in Congress, will work great injustice to thousands of deserving men who lost their health through hardships and exposure during the late War,

"Resolved, That we hereby enter our protest against the passage of said bill, and we earnestly appeal to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to use all honorable means in their power to prevent the passage of said bill.

"Resolved, That the Secretary of this Convention be and he is hereby instructed to send duly-authenticated copies of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State."

Commade J. M. Burst, of Sycamore, also offered resolutions, and they were adopted. A committee was ordered appointed by the Board of Administration to present both the above memorials to Congress.

On motion, a telegram conveying greetings of this Department was sent by Adjutant-General Koch to the Grand Encampment of Indiana, assembled; and later in the day responses were received from that Department, and from Massembled; and later in the day responses were received from that Department, and from Massembled; and later in the day responses were received from that Department, and from Massembled; and later in the day responses were received from that Department, and from Massembled; and later in the day responses were received from that Department, and from Massembled; and later in the day responses were received from that Department, and from Massembled; and later in the day responses were received from that Depart

be appointed to petition the next Legislature to appropriate sufficient means to insure their preservation. Carried, and the Commander appointed as such Committee Commades Hilliard, Sherman, and Recoe. After some further business, the Encampment adjourned until 1:30 p. m. The principal business of the afternoon session was the hearing of the reports of committees and the election of officers.

The officers elected were as follows: Department Commander, Edgar D. Swain; Senior Vice-Commander, Edgar D. Swain; Senior Vice-Commander, George Puterbaugh, of Peoria; Medical Director, J. L. Lane, of Chicago; Chaplain, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago; Chaplain, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Fallows, of Chicago; Chorler, of Gibson City; J. McMaster, of Batavia; and John B. Chace of Aurora. Three representatives were elected to the National Encampment, and the Illinois Department adjourned.

INVESTIGATION CLOSED. INVESTIGATION CLOSED.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 29.—Investigation into the management of our County Asylum, which has been in progress during the past week, and has attracted much attention, was concluded today. The Commissioners decide that the charges are not sustained by evidence, and will retain John Spice, the present Superintendent, at whom the investigation was aimed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 10, 1876.—I take great pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, in use in my family, and as a specific for colds of children or adults. I have found it to be a cure almost immediate and always permanent. Very respectfully,

Bad dreams, disturbed sleep, indigestion, stom-sch gas, all vanishes before Hop Bitters.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE ONLY MEDICINE That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER. THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with TERRIBLE SUFFERING. IERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Billousness, Readache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes,
Sediment in the Urine, Hilky
or Ropy Urine; or Ehenmatic Pains and Aches,

are developed seems the blood is poisoned with the humon that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer.
Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.
Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?
Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles?
Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?
Kingar-Woser will one you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.
It is a dry segsiable compound and One Package makes six quarts of Medicine, Your Drugglid has it, or will get it for you. Insid upon larging it. Price, \$1.00.
WELLS, Huffalloods & O., Propision, (Will and pot paid.)
Burlington, Vt. \*\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*

Chicago Burlington Quincy

Enlivead Company
CHICAGO, Jan. 7, 1892
To the Stockholders: Notice is hereby given that a
special meeting of stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Hailroad Company will be held at
the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on the
20th day of February. Issi, at ill o'clock in the foremoon of that day, for the purpose of considering an
acting upon a contract to consolidate with it. In a
form to be agreed upon, the railroad, since, property
and franchises of the burning and also to consider
and act upon a contract to consolidate with it. In a
final road Company so the formation, and also to consider
and act upon resolution of the Board to increase
unceded the Company to the artent thought necestoric of the Company to the artent thought necessary for the purpose of such consolidation and for
the transaction of any other business incidental
thereto. By order of the Sourd of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, President.

STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE

ONE WEEK ONLY. MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 2,

MR. MAURICE GRAU'S Great French Opera Compa Monday Evening, Feb. 3.
Sumptious Revival of
LA FILLS BE MAYE. A NOOT
Clairette. Mile. Paola Ma
Mile. Lange Mile. Ang le. Lange.....

MIR. Lange. Mis. Angels in Capour. Serving. Folks Price MARIE MARIE LA GEARME DUCHERSE.

ANGELE ANGELE ANGELE ANGELE Wednesday Night.

LEROUX LEROUX LEROUX Price time in its original Franch.

LEROUX Price Serving. Folks.

LEROUX Price time in its original Franch.

M. Price Serving. Folks.

BARBE BLEVE.

Saturday Night.

LA PILLE BE MME. ANGOT.

BOUVARD BOUVARD SATURDAY NIGHT.

CHOUL BOUNDARD SATURDAY NIGHT.

LA BELLE MELENE.

Sevening and Matines Prices:

General admission.

Parquetts and circle reserved. He circle CAPOUL.

CAPOUL Family circle 50. Gallery. So.

Seass and Libretton for sale at Box CAPOUL Office of Haverly's Theatre.

HERSHEY MUSIC-HALL. BY REQUEST, PROF. EICHARD A.

PROCTOR.

Willgive two extra lectures, on Saturday Afternoon and Evening, Jan. II, as follows:
At 2:30 p. m.—"COMETS AND METROES."
Illustrated by large phintings.
At 3 p. m.—THE GREAT PYRAMID; ITS p. m.—THE GREAT PYRAMID; ITS pythosometric by the Oxynydrogen Lantern. Admission to Matines Lecture, ice. No reserve seats. Tickets, with reserved seats, for Evening Lecture, its; admission, ice. Now at Root & Sons', il State-et.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE. LAST NIGHTS. LAST MATINEE. ompkins & Hill's Boston Theetre Co. in Char Reade's last sensation.

DRINK. Drama, Cast, and Scenery perfect. Secure Seats in stvance. Carriages may be ordered at 19:45. Next Week—The Favorite Star Comique. GUS WILLIAMS, as OUR GERMAN SENATOR.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE. A CONCORD OF MELODY AND HUMOR.
ONE WEEK, compeacing Monday, Jan. 3.
FESTAL MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday
"Your Honor's Players,"

**WEATHERSBY-GOODWI** FROLIOUES In their newly HOBBIES Every Evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday, Feb. 1—DICKIE LINGARD in MOTHER IN-LAW. Monday—"Lee Fourchambault."

GEORGE LEAROCK
In his new Ideal Sensation, PHILIP GORDON
MINER. Groat Star Cast HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Every Evening and SATURDAY and Sunday Afternoon at 2 o'clock, FRANK AIKEN and GENEVIEVE ROGERS in ROGERS IN CARTE BLANCHE.

Rext week, commencing Monday, Feb. 2, the famous comedian, Mr. FRANK S. CHANFRAU, supported by Tayleure's Desmatic Company as KIT, THE ARKAN-SAS TRAVELER.

BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

CARBOLIC SALVE.

The Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered. Henry's Carbolic Sales cures the scores

Benry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns. burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve ource all eruptions.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples and blotches.
Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure cuts and bruises.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other. JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Sole Proprietors, 84 College Pince, New York.

BOKER'S BITTERS. TO THE PUBLIC---BOKER'S BITTERS BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.
In accordance with the desire frequently expressed, both in the United States and abroad, these Bitters, so long and justly celebrated for their fremess as a cordial, and for their medicinal virtues against all diseases of, or arising from, the digestive organs, will henceforth be put up and sold not only in quark, but ALSO IN PINT BOTTLES, for medicinal, family, traveling, and other purposes. To be had at all the principal druggists, grocers, inquor merchants, etc. L. FUNES, Jr., Solie Agent, New York, No. 75 John-say, Post-Office Box L.029.

EDUCATIONAL. . CHEFFIELD SCIENTIFIC SulfOOL OF YALS

College. Courses in Chemissis, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering, in Agriculture, Botany, Zollogy, Mineralogy, and Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, with English, Fresch and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For particulars address PROF. GEORGE J. BRUSH, Executive Officer, New Haven, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHROTER, Pa. Respons Jan J. Civi. Engineering Chemistry, Chassea, and English. Derriess conferred COL. THEO. HYATT. Provi. STATE LINE
To Ginagov, Liverpoot, Dubtin, Beffust, and Londonderry, from N. F., every Thursday. Pres Cabin, 588
to 55, according to accommodation. Second Cabin,
588. Reserve. Ex.

56. Steerage, St. AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., To Broadway, N. Y., and M. Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager. BUSINESS CHANCES,

FOR CALE OF LEASE.

The Cincinnail Railway Iron-Works Company offer for ale or lease on favorable terms their RAIL AND REAM MILL. The property is in good condition and well situated for handling everything with the greelest conomy, having a frontage on the Ohio River of over 80 feet, and the same on the Little Rimmi R. R. The present owners will take a large interest in a new organization, if desired. Address WALTER SMITH, President, 15 West Fourth-st. Clusinnail. We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable it tution \$100 in case of an Inguinal Prierals, that he PASKER RETENTIVE COMMON-EN-TRUSS, patented July 1 INTUAN & PARKER, BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Asia 1960 pm; 1600 pm;

St. Louis & Texas Express 9:18 am 5:38 pm St. Louis & Texas Fast Line 18:28 pm 7:28 am clairo & New Orioans Express 18:28 pm 7:28 am clairo & Texas Express 18:38 pm 7:35 am Springfield Express 18:38 pm 7:35 am Springfield Might Express 18:38 pm 7:35 am clair pm

Mail (via Main and Air Line) 1:00 am 1:00 pm Day Express 1:00 pm 1:00 pm 1:00 pm Kalamano Accommodation 2:00 pm 1:00 pm Atinnio Express (daily) 3:00 pm 1:00 pm Night Express (daily) 2:00 pm 1:00 pm 1:00 pm

Pittsburg, Pt. Wayne & Chicago Rallway. Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Office & Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Facility House Leave. | Arrive.

Leave. | Arrive. . \* 5:00 a m § 5:30 a m Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Eather Ticket offices at depots Van Baces & Lead of Salle, Trenty-second-et, and Ferry-thirdest. Too and freight office under Sheyman House, and lic offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Paimer Roy

Mail (vis Main Line).

To a m To per Atlantic N Y. Express (dally).

Sale Express (dally).

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Enkakes Line.
Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-see Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express 200 pm | 100 pm | 7:00 pm | 7:00 pm |

Chicago de Bentero Hillande Enlivend. (Danville Route) Tricket Offices, 17 Clark-st., 15 Dearborn-st., and fine corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts. Leuve, | Arrive.

NO CURE! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all monic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. 2. Result is the only physician in the city who warrants cares on pay. DR. FORGAY, Lyth City

LOUIS.
LOUIS.
ATTLE-Lower; sales of mere at \$4.10s4.50; good, \$4.90\$.
Southwest steers, \$5.00s4.50;
\$5.25; stooper, and reeders, \$2.55s4.50;
shippenst, 1.30.
shippins, \$4.55s4.50; packing, select, \$4.55s4.60; receipts.

STOCK.

two days, 6,090; total for three as, \$5.0005.70; Yorkers, \$4.750 or market dull and weak, with cospect of a clearance com-let 30; good and prime lambs, carcasses.

If demand for live nominal; a in the companies of the compa

SER CITY.

10 The Chicago Tribuna.

—CATPLE—The Price Current
st week, 1702; shipments, 35;
5,55064.75; native stockers
native cows, 22.0063.00; Col27.252.250,
past week, 11,588; shipments,
vy, \$4.1064.25; light shipping
G4.10. Gi.16.
CINNAII.
HOOS—Firm; common, \$1.503
nething; \$1.503-1.65;
ehipments, \$4.50.
ANAPOLIS.
1.—HOOS—Quiet at \$1.5004.65;
a, 1.200.

LEGRAPH. REIGN. 11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Whest-11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Whest-1. 10s 3d; spring. No. 1, 10s 8d; 10s 11d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, m—New, No. 1, 5s 7d; old, No.

COTTON—Quiet but steady at 80 bales; speculation and exis short do Sid.

Since PetroLeum Sid.

NE Sis.

Truol.eum 18/4.

Sivid by the Chicago Board

1:30 a. m.—Flour, 2s cherra.

(is lis; spring, liscalle 3d;

(is lis) spring, listalle 3d;

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#### THE CITY

GENERAL NEWS.

hn Porter, Aldora, In., is at the Sher

pt. W. L. Fuld, U. S. N., is registered a

t.-Col. Charles H. Tompkins, U. S. A.,

P. M. Myers, Vice-President Minnesot d. La Crosse, are at the Grand Pacific. ting of the policyholders of the

Executive Committee of the Sash, Blind Mamnfacturers' Association met afternoon at the Grand Pacific to pre-nstitution and code of by-laws for the ent of the society.

The Mexican Veterans, to the number of score or more, met has evening in the Grand scife, and elected the following officers for the nauling year: President, Col. P. T. Turnley; toe-President, George A. Corrigan; Secretary, and R. Bisbee; Treasurer, D. L. Jurgens.

pers and tailors of Chicago last articipated in a banquet at the Grand he cloth was well laid and fashioned se who are known by their fits. The a prominent appendage, of the lay-with stomachs well lifted, the good arted at a late hour joyous and happy.

number of the new temperance qual, was issued yesterday, and sen pages of unusually interestrater. The contributions and news comments and temperance re-racter sufficient to give the mecess in its special field, and

rday afternoon, but, as there was no quo-present, no business was transacted.

S. E. W. Blatchford, N. K. Fairbank, c. L. Dunlap, James H. Dole, C. L. Hutch-George E. Adams, and Secretary French at the rooms. Messrs. Loiter, Hibbard, rwin are out of town. The meeting will buy be held next Monday afternoon. ably be held next Monday afternoon.

History Society were to have met last evenin the Sherman House club-room, to prefor the annual meeting of the Association,
held at Normal on the 4th of February,
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Mr. James Bailey, the New York and turopean buyer for D. B. Fiske & Co., who died a New York of consumptiona few days ago, was arried from Centenary M. E. Church yesterday norning, Dr. Thomas officiating. The funeral ras attended by a large number of the merhants of the city, among whom Mr. Bailey was avorably known as an honest and incorruptible and. The floral tributes were exceptionally uncrous and beautiful. The body was placed a Roschill.

umber of the members of the Army of imberiand of the Northwest met last eventhe Coal Exchange rooms in the Grand e, with Col. James Stuart in the chair. The twas to change the name of the Associand the constitution and by-laws, so as to members to join from other organizaand to form an association to be known as association of the Armies of the West. At the conting to any conclusion, the meeting med subject to call.

Journed subject to call.

The grocery clerks on Milwaukee avenue de vieinity heid another meeting at 10 o'clock it night at the Hotel Dannevirke to hear restrom the Committees in charge of canssing the stores in the interest of shorter ura. The meeting was well attended, and restrated to the received from sixty-three stores one proprietors were willing to accede to the mands of the clerks. So far not more than if a dozen proprietors refused to close any elier than at present. A new committee was pointed to continue the work of procuring natures, and the meeting adjourned. The timeeting will probably be held in Lochner's all, Milwaukee avenue.

all, Miwaukee avenue.

A meeting of the Cigar-Manufacturers' sociation was held yesterday afternoon at lare's Hall, North Clark street. The election officers resulted as follows: President, John usem; Vice-President, Martin Wenke; Correonding Secretary, George W. Nickerdom; easurer, Henry Bonn; Recording Secretary, orge W. Swartek. Congress is to be petitioned reduce the present tax on eigars from \$6\$ to \$4\$ r 1,000, to correspond with the recent reducion in the tobacco tax, and a memorial to that lect received a good many signatures. Similar titions will be sent from all over the United ates.

on street, he trailed out his ink in a ratioles upon innunerable sheets app paper, which he addressed olice, to the newspapers, and "to say concern." Then with a duplicate sked into the house at an early hour roing, and shot himbelf in the head at the first stairway. There could be no oking, husanity, and hard drink was et if not he direct cause of it. Those him in his better days only will mourn off.

eveloped, however, and has the such a mystery as ever. The articles found in the nich a mystery as ever. The articles found in the rivy vsult were all closely examined yesterlay. The combination tool alluded to in yesterlay's paper was broken, and both it and the mysteryer could not have been there for more mysteryer could not have been there for more mysteryer.

nie that at the inquest to-day some new and interesting developments may be made.

THE LOST WALLET.

A comedy was on at police headquarters yesterday. The characters were a temperance lecturer from Baraboo, wis., whose treasure is not laid up in Heaven, but in his pocketbook, an honest barber from a Clark street shop, a foolish, blundering laborer from Yorkshire, a grocer's clerk whose honesty could not be questioned, and the wise judge, Solomon O'Donnell, Chief of Police. The proposed was in Ward's barber-shop on Clark street near Jackson, with dusty and weary temperance lecturer getting fixed up to look as nearly as possible like a stuid and methodical clergyman. And why? Because he was en route to the Michigan Southern Railroad Depot to get reduced fare to the East, where he is wanted for a lecture season. It was shortly after I o'clock that the blundering Yorkshireman, Henry Miller, blundered into the Superintendent's office to tell him, what even a looker on might have guessed, that he was an "awkward fool, you know." He had found, he said, near the Michigan Southern Depot a wallet containing a large sum of money, but, as he picked it up, a little man rushed up and grabbed it. To gether they counted several hundreds of dollars, and then the little man said he would advertise the find, and disappeared after giving Miller his name and address. Some twenty minutes later the temperance lecturer. A. L. Gibson, whose specialty is "The Twin Evils: Rum and Tobacco," appeared, and entered complaint of having lost \$81%. He thought he lost his money in the barber shop, and the innocent barber was soon in custody. Miller's story set the barber free, however, and then ensued an exciting chase after the grocer's clerk who so adroitly took the money from Miller. His name was L. C. Winne, and at the Central Station he endeavored to have everything his own way. Suffice, it that Winne was plainly determined to hold on to a good percentage of the money, which the police were determined he should not, unless Gibson chose to r

been given a letter certifying to his honesty.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

The regular monthly neeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held yesterday. Mrs. G. H. Merrill, the Corresponding Secretary, presented her monthly report. The sales of books amounted to \$28. Righteen signatures to the pledge were secured. Mrs. R. L. Greenlee, the Treasurer, reported receipts during the past month of \$46. There is now a balance at hand of \$348, the month's expenditures having been \$271. An interesting report was read from Miss Mary McDowell, the President of the North Side Union, giving a history of the work done there. They have succeeded in gathering about 100 gamins every Friday afternoon and interesting them sufficiently to make them come again. The organization on the South and West Sides presented equally interesting reports. Adjourned.

TRADE AND LABOR.

The delegates to the new Trade and Labor Council met last evening at No. 54 West Lake street and organized permanently. The Committee on Credentials reported delegates from the following bodies: Curriers' and Tanners' Union, Silver-Gilders' Union, Wood-Carvers' Union, Stair-Builders' Union, Wood-Carvers' Union, Stair-Builders' Union, Managamated Engineers, Machinists' and Hilacksmiths' Union, No. 3, Ironmolders' Union, German Tailors' Union The constitution and by-laws were read, but their adoption was postponed till the next meeting. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, William H. Ward; Vice-President, Thomas Corcoran; Corresponding Secretary, Paul Ehman; Recording Secretary, Charles Wheeler; Financial Secretary, Charles Wheeler; Financial Secretary, Charles Wheeler; Financial Secretary, Coarge Krix; Treasurer, Patrick J. Hoolen; Statistician, T. J. Morgan; Sergeant-at-Arms, O. A. Fleisher; Trustees, J. Schick, W. A. Monteith, Patrick E. McNulty, Mr. Morgan did not wish any office at the hands of the Council, but was finally prevailed en to accept that of Statistician. This Council will probably receive more accessions from the trade and labor organizations at the next meeting. Previous to adjourning a resolution was passed respectfuly requesting the Mayor and Common Council to take favorable action on the appropriation required by the Board of Health to put in effective operation the ordinance recently passed for the inspection and regulation of fac-TRADE AND LABOR. in effective operation the ordinance recently passed for the inspection and regulation of fac-tories and workshops.

passed for the inspection and regulation of factories and workshops.

THE BUTCHERS' UNION.

The butchers have not yet succeeded in answering the question whether or not there is a defalcation in the Union treasury. The latest move in the direction of discovery is the appointment of a committee of three—half of them representing Mr. Walsh, who claims that the Union officers have been helping themselves to Union funds, the other half looking after the interests of the officers. It is hoped that the committee will soon finish their investigations, but the fact that they are being paid at the rate of \$2\$ per day each as long as their work lasts gives rise to the fear that many days will chapse before their report is ready.

THE SONS OF VIRGINIA resident in Chicago met last evening in the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of perfecting their organization as an association. Judge John J. Rogers called the meeting to order. Mr. W. R. Worrall acted as Secretary. A constitution and by-laws was adopted. On motion of Judge Moore, after a spirited discussion, it was decided to change the name to the Virginia Society.

The following-named officers were unani-

Judge Moore, after a spirited discussion, it was decided to change the name to the Virginia Society.

The following-named officers were unanimously elected: Presidents, Judge J. G. Rogers, Gen. N. B. Buford, Dr. R. L. Rea; Secretary, Gwynne Garnett; Treasurer, A. O. Slaughter; Auditor, Thomas H. Ellis: Executive Committee, Dr. Walter Hay, Carter H. Harrison, Judge S. M. Moore, James Lane Allen, and Dr. E. W. Edwards; Committee on Membership, Leander J. McCormick, G. W. Morris, R. L. Tatham, J. W. Waughop, and Gen. Hardin. The meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in March, unless the Executive Committee sees fit to call the Society togother at an earlier date.

\$3,000, and the South Side Collector \$2,500—in scrip.

THE ESTIMATES.

The Pinance Committee met yesterday afternoon to further consider the estimates for the year. There was a full attendance, and Commissioner Waller was present by invitation, it being announced that the estimates for his department would be first taken up. The most of the items of the Controller's estimate were concurred in, but some changes were made. The first was to raise the salary of the City Engineer from \$3,000 to \$3,500. The item of \$40,000 for dredging the river provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Waller advocated the city's doing its own dredging. Ald. Throop took issue with him, and contended that it would be found a very expensive experiment, and said that New York had tried it, and her dredges were for sale. The item was finally passed, but the manner of its expenditure was left open. In the item for maintenance of severs the salary of General Inspector (\$1,200) was stricken out. When the item for severage construction (\$200,000) was reached, the Committee was confronted by a delegation of citizens from Lawndale and other points west of Western avenue and south of kinzie street. They insisted that the original sewers to Western avenue and south of the sewers to the sent for, and he submitted the new plan he has been laboring upon for some time. It contemplates the building of a twin sewer ten feet in diameter along Twenty-second street, from the South Branch, one of which would have to believised. This caused the City Engineer to be sent for, and he submitted the new plan he has been laboring upon for some time. It contemplates the building of a twin sewer ten feet in diameter along Twenty-second street, from the South Branch, and urged that 10,000 people in their vicinity had been paying taxes for nothing, and were threed of it. The Committee passed the item fin

the Canal street line. The Committee considered this as impracticable, for the reason that to make the Jackson street viaduct higher than the other viaducts would extend the approaches a block or more on either side to reach anything like a proper grade, and entail untoid damages to property, etc., beside stopping up Canal street. The citizens present were not inclined to listen to any of the propositions, or anything short of a bridge at Jackson street, but the indications are that the street will be vacated on the condition that the city shall have the right to erect the viaduct and bridge at their pleasure. The Mayor entertains this view and favors the idea; and some members of the Committee stand prepared to sacrifice Jackson street to secure the building of a viaduct at Harrison street. The Committee will meet at the City-Hall Monday at 2 o'clook to consider the whole question, and it is thought that they will then and there agree upon a report.

COUNTY-BUILDING. The Grand Jury yesterday considered seventeen cases, and found eight true bills.

Frank Niesen, Collector of the North Town, yesterday paid over to the Lincoln Park Commissioners \$6,000 on account of the fifth installment of Lincoln Park taxes.

In the County Court yesterday, Doroth Yoss, Della Hart, James Bernard, and D. Stani Wester adjudged insane and paupers. Anna Je inson was found insane, but not a pauper. inson was found insane, but not a pauper.

The Committee on Public Service met yesterday and audited the pay-roll for county employes, amounting to \$5.26. The Committee on Printing and Stationery will meet this afternoon.

Charles Campbell, the murderer of Beatty, was yesterday afternoon arraigned to plead before Judge Jameson. He is a light mulatto, well-appearing and neatly-dressed, and he bore a boid front in court. He listened quietly to the reading of the indictment, and pleaded "Not willty" as calmly as if he had no interest in the case. After a spar between counsel, the Court set the case (at the request of the State Attorney) for Thursday next. It is not probable, however, that it will begin on that day, nor is it probable that Judge Jameson will try the case.

BOARD OF EDUCATION. THE MARRIAGE OF FEMALE TRACHERS EQUIVA-LENT TO RESIGNATION.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Hoyne in the chair, and nine-other members present.

Miss Caroline Beard sent in a communication o the effect that, on April 8, 1878, Miss Carrie Ray, a teacher in the public schools, had assigned her pay for March to Miss Beard, who had failed

deferred.

The report of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds covered bills amounting to \$14.00 for repairs and improvements at various schools. It was referred to the Finance Committee. The same Committee reported favorably on proposals for building schools on the school sites opposite Wicker Park and on the corner of Douglas and Waller streets. The Committee were granted power to act. It was voted to pay S. Stafford \$6.000 to finish the West Division High School. It was decided to advertise for proposals for a school site east of Halsted street and south of Archer avenue.

The next half-hour was spent in a squabble over the transfer of a janitor, who had been so unfortunate as to quarrel with the female Principal of the school which he was employed to sweep and dust.

unfortunate as to quarrel with the female Principal of the school which he was employed to sweep and dust.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations reported recommending as an addition to the rules that when a female school-teacher got married such marriage should be considered as a resignation of her office. The report-was adopted.

Mr. Stensland was appointed a committee to look after the construction of the Oakley School.

Mr. Brennan handed in a petition from sixty citizens of Lawndele asking an appropriation for the purchase of a school-site and the erection of a school-building in that village. The petition was referred.

Mr. Frake advocated building a school on the corner of Warren avenue and Oakley street, claiming that there was over \$20,000 in the treasury which could be devoted tachis purpose.

Mr. Frakenthal wanted this matter referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Richberg said Mr. Frake was simply arguing in the interest of a handful of people residing in an outside corner of the city.

Mr. Frake asked if he "might indulge in the permission of this Board" while he explained the matter. Mr. Richberg had made a "ravenous and boisterous" speech. There was absolute necessity for building a school in the vicinity referred to. After some further talk, the matter was referred to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and the Board adjourned.

MATRIMONIAL.

A wedding which created somewhat of a social sensation in Evanston was that of Miss Kate Alice Ducat, daughter of Gen. A. C. Ducat, of Evanston, and Lieut. Charles P. Stivers, of the regular army, in the Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, after the English fashion. The church doors were opened at 5 p. m., and very soon the larger part of the auditorium was filled with invited guests. A few seats in front were reserved for the friends of the family. After waiting about a haif-hour the audience was informed that the wedding party were about to arrive by hearing Prof. Reynolds strike up the Lohengrin Wedding March, and almost immediately Lleut. Stivers and his best man, Lleut. Arthur Ducat, both in full military dress, came to the altar from the door at the side of the pulpit, where they awaited the rest of the party, who came down the main aisle in the following order: Mr. Joe Easter and Mr. Mac Llyon; Miss Helen Miller and Miss Bessie Lyon; Capt. Stivers and Mrs. Ducat; Gen. Ducat and Miss Kate; Miss Minnie Elder and Miss Nellie Noyes; Mr. Henry Dater and Mr. W. C. Garwood. The bride and groom presented themselves at the altar and were made man and wife by the Rev. George C. Noyes, D. D. After the Ceremony at the church the bridal party proceeded to the residence of Gen. Ducat, where a very private reception was held for the bridal party only. Lieut. and Mrs. Stivers go to-day to Nebraska, where he is stationed.

ASTRONOMICAL.

OTHER WORLDS AND OTHER SUNS.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor delivered last night, in Hershey Hall, the last of his regular series of lectures on popular astronomy to a large audience, his subject being "Other Worlds and Other Suns."

The reasurer received yesterday \$2,480 from the Water Department, and \$21 from the Controller. The West Side Collector turned over \$3,000, and the South Side Collector \$2,500—in scrip.

The Finance Committee met yesterday aftermoon to further consider the estimates for his department would be first taken up. The most of the items of the Controller's estimate were concurred in, but some changes were made. The first was to raise the salary of the City Engineer from \$3,000 to \$3,500. The item of \$40,000 for dredgring the river provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Waller advocated the city's doing the manner of the tems of the department, and said that New York had tired it, and her dredgres were for sale. The item was finally passed, but the manner of its expenditure was left open. In the item for severage construction (\$200,000) was reached, the Committee was confronted by a delegation of citizens from Lawndele and other points west of Western avenue only, and that New York had tired it, and her dredgres were for sale. The severage construction (\$200,000) was reached, the Committee was confronted by a delegation of citizens from Lawndele and other points west of Western avenue and south of kinzie street. They insisted that the original severage plans contemplated the extension of the earth three sides and when the proposed plans contemplated the extension of the sewers to reset meaning and the summary and that the city in the contemplated the extension of the sewers are to feet in diameter along Twenty-second street, from the South Branch, one of which wend have to be built at noe, the first plane and Metalors. The cannel of the contemplated the extension of the sewers are th

TOWN CONSOLIDATION.

TOWN CONSOLIDATION.

THE TEST CASE PLACED ON THE SUPRIME COURT DOCKET.

County-Attorney Willett yesterday received a telegram from Springfield to the effect that the case of The People ex rel. Schook vs. Brayton had been taken on call by the Supreme Court. Mr. Willett yesterday addressed letters to a dozen or more prominent attorneys, asking them to furnish briefs in the case. This they will have to do con amore, and without hope of pay, but the County Attorney wints light on this important matter and is prepared to take points where he can get them.

In the written statement which he presented to the Supreme Court, he set forth the importance of the case—that it involved collaterally the question of collecting the revenue; that the decision of this case would prevent a multitude of suits which otherwise would spring up immediately after the next town election; and that the matter ought to be decided before the first Tuesday in April, so that there should be a certainty as to what town officers should be elected. The Court will adjourn on Tuesday to meet at Ottawa on the first Tuesday in March.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 130 State street.

THE RAILROADS.

War Declared Between the Pacific Mail and Union Pacific.

The Former Company About to Reduce Rates Very Largely.

Further Developments Concerning the Sale of the Chicago & Pacific

WAR DECLARED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns. New York, Jan. 20, -War has been for New York, Jan. 2.—War has been formally declared between the Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. Previous to May last a contract existed between them by which the Steamship Company bound itself to charge a rate for passengers and freight nearly equal to that of the Railway Company, and the latter agreed to pay the former a subsidy of \$10 per head on all first-olass through passengers transported overland, and the difference in rates between 600 tons of freight per steamer and the quantity actually carried. This virtually created a monopoly, and the public were forced to submit to the extortionate terms imposed the by railroad companies. In May last the contract was abrogated, but the Steamship Company has continued to live up to its portion, because its officers claim the railroad companies have steadily held out promises of a new agreement on more favorable terms. Last week the Directors met and resolved to make a formal and final demand upon the Railroad Company to redeem these promises, and the latter was given until to-day to comply. No satisfaction having been received, it was determined to immediately reduce rates for both passengers and freights, and begin a policy of vigorous competition. A circular was prepared which will be sent to stockholders, reciting these

passengers and freights, and begin a policy or vigorous competition. A circular was prepared which will be sent to stockholders, reciting these facts and saying:

"You will have observed that since May last not only has our floating indebtedness been paid, but our debt to the Panama Railway Company greatly reduced, and this, although we have observed the mistaken policy of awaiting the conclusion of a contract and discouraged San Francisco trade meanwhile. We now propose to enbourage that trade to the utmost of our ability by rates which, while they shall be so low as to prevent undercutting by the railroad companies, will be high enough to afford us large and profitable business."

In speaking of the proposed policy of the Pacific Mail its counsel, Mr. Lauterback, said in substance: "Since May last we have had no contract with the overland routes except a verbal one referring to passengers alone, not of much importance and not promptly conformed to. Previous to that date there was a contract which tended greatly to increase their business and reduce ours. One reason for submitting to delay up to the present has been because the business of Pacific Mail other than that to and from San Francisco has been and is of the most prosperous character,—in fact, the general business of the Company has never been so prosperous as now. There is no reason, however, for continuing to maintain the present freight and passenger rates. Under the terms of contract with the Panama Railroad Company the Pacific Mail can well afford to carry cabin-passengers at \$75 and steerage-passengers at \$10 from New York to San Francisco, and at the same time realize a handsome profit. These will be the new rates. In regard to freight, shippers have long been anxious to enter into liberal contracts with us, and we now propose to afford them the opportunity, and have confidence that by a material reduction of rates on first-class goods—we do not seek the lower classes—we will be able to secure a large share of the San Francisco business, to obta

per month on accountings freights.

If the circular states the facts correctly, the Pacific Mail has paid off during the past year nearly \$800,000 of indebtuess. The Pacific Mail recently cut down the salaries of its cierks and recently cut down the salaries of its clerks and employer to a large extent, and otherwise greatly reduced its running expenses. The officers of the Union Pacific questioned in regard to their falling out with the Pacific Mail would say nothing except to deny that they have had any business relations with that Company for nearly a year. They refused to discuss the probable action in the emergency.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC. It looks as if the managers of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Path and Mr. John I. Blair had played "four aces" upon the old stockholders of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad. The old Company has been fighting John I. Blair in the courts ever since he commenced foreclosure proceedings against the road. It is claimed by the Company that Mr. Blair had no right to foreclose on the bonds he held. The larger part of the bonds in Mr. Blair's possession were not bought by him, but were given to him by the Company as collateral security for furnishing the iron for the road. The Court, however, uniformly ruled that Mr. Blair did have the right to foreclose, as the Company failed to pay the debt or the interest thereon. During the last year or so Judge C. D. F. Smith, General Solicitor of the Chicago & Pacific, has bought up a large majority of the stock, which he says is valueless except for fighting purposes. Since the sale of the road to Mr. Blair, the old Company has renewed its fight against him. Under the law they have the right to redeem the property for the amount paid by Mr. Blair, namely: \$95,000 and interest; but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the means to do this thomselves, but, not having the property for the property for the property for the price it would cost, but the Milwaukee & St. Paul on a fair frie, and limited the proposition favorably and began dickering with the stockholders. While this was going on the Milwaukee & St. Paul have for the stock. The Northwestern and Illinois, it is understood, did not care to have the property with the Company, agreed readily to sell to the Milwaukee & St. Paul have for the first with the Company, agreed

Special Disputes to The Chicago Tribune.

Special Disputes to Indianapolis. Decision & Soring-

last spike in the road, and after lunch the party returned to the city. Thus this new road of important connections is finished so far as concerns the road-bed, and trains are to be regularly run within the next three weeks. In Indians the road passes through Marion, Hendricks, Putnam, Park, and Vermillon Counties, running within a mile of the entire lower limit of Montgomery. In Illinois it bisects Edgar, Douglas, Piatt, and Macon Counties. The financial statement shows \$1,500.00 of first mortgage bonds, \$2,700,000 of second mortgage, and \$600,000 of stock, making a total bonded and stock indebtedness of \$4,700,000, or about \$30,000 per mile. The bonds are on the list of the New York Stock Exchange.

THE BURLINGTON & QUINCY CON-

THE BURLINGTON & QUINCY CONSOLIDATION.

It is not generally known that the proposed consolidation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska Railroads, which will be voted upon at a stockholders' meeting to be held in this city Feb. 28, will also include the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad. It transpires that the latter road was purchased by the Burlington & Missouri River a few days ago, and made a part of its line. The Atchison & Nebraska Railroad runs from Atchison to Seward, Neb., a distance of 176 miles, and crosses the Missouri River Road at Lincoln. and for this reason will be of great value to this road, which could not afford to let Gould into its territory. As the Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Rhiffs Railroad is owned by nearly the same parties who owned or controlled the Atchison & Nebraska, it is safe to assume that the rumors that the Burlington has obtained control of the latter road are correct, and the prospecta are that this road will also be added to the Burlington system. With the two Nettleton roads (Atchison & Nebraska and Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs) in its possession, the Burlington will be in an excellent condition to show a bold front to the Gould combination, and will virtually be able to control the bulk of the Nebraska business with the best facilities at all Missour River points from Kansas City to Omaha. As soon as the consolidation scheme has been completed the Burlington will extend its line to Denver, and probably to the Pacific Coast.

SALE ORDERED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 29 .- A de sued in the United States Circuit Court to-day ordering the sale of the right-of-way and rea ordering the sale of the right-of-way and real estate belonging to the Indiana Southern Rail-road, and the suit was brought by the Liverpool. London & Globe Insurance Company, which corporation had become possessors of the mortgage bonds of the Southern Railway to the amount of \$3,500,000. Samuel J. Tilden was one of the trustees by whom the original loan of \$10,000,000 was made for the building of the proposed road. The decree protects the rights of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Companies, each of which have built their line over a portion of the route of the Indiana Southern.

PACIFIC MAIL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The contract between the Pacific Mail Company and overland railroads by Pacific Mail Company and overland railroads by which the steamship company received a subsidy for agreeing not to reduce rates below those of the railway companies expired in May last. The Pacific Mail Company, after waiting in vain for a more favorable contract, determined to put the passenger and freight rates between New York and San Francisco low enough to prevent undercutting by the railroads, and has made arrangements for additional carrying facilities between the two points.

THE SOUTHERN ROADS. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29.—A Savannah special says the Directors of the Georgia Central have says the Directors of the Georgia Central nave rescinded the pending lease of that road. An Atlanta special to the American says this action dissipates all hope of the ratification of the lease by the Louisville & Nashville, and it is thought makes necessary a combination with the Western & Atlantic and Cincinnati Southern, with a branch line from the latter road to Nashville,

I., C. & L. CINCINNATI, Jan. 29.—The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, which has been for several years in the hands of M. E. Ingalls, Receiver, will be sold by order of the United States Court, in this city, at noon of Monday next. It is said that the bondholders are forming a combination to buy it. The road has prospered so well in the hands of Mr. Ingalis that it is likely that he will be retained at its head under the new arrangement.

APPOINTMENT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 29.—J. E. Smith is appointed General Freight Agent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad, vice George Olds, resigned. Mr. Smith has been con-

ITEMS. Mr. J. B. Van Dyne has been appointed Assist-ant Superintendent of the St. Louis Bridge Com-pany and Tunnel Railroad, in place of Mr. A. W. Dickinson, resigned.

The railroad officials throughout the country will be interested to know that Rand, McNally & Co. have now in press a new edition of their business atlas, containing new maps of the entire West and Northwest, with the maps in former editions brought up to date, showing the record of railroad construction for 1879 com-plete. It will be ready to deliver Feb. 1, 1880. record of railroad construction for 1879 complete. It will be ready to deliver Feb. 1, 1880.

The St. Paul Press states that the St. Paul & Sloux City Railroad Land Department recently sold to a representative of English capitalists 200,000 acres on the line of the road for \$6 per acre, payable in three annual installments, with interest at 7 per cent per annum on the balances due. The Land Commissioner says that the sale will close all the railroad's lands in Iowa, except a portion of Dickinson County, and it embraces a large tract in Nobles County, Minnesota. It is further stated that the Land Colonization & Banking Company of London propose establishing agencies at all of the important points in the United Kingdom to facilitate emigration, by offering the lands to emigrants on installments, derived from products of the soil, and by securing them cheap transportation from Europe to their colonies. The arrangements on this side of the Atlantic will be equally complete. The Colonization Company will establish town sites at convenient points, where grain elevators will be erected, and all other facilities afforded the colonists. The conditions and preliminaries of the gigantic scheme are fully agreed upon by both sides, and Mr. Drake, the Commissioner, has been notified by cable that the English company's agent will shortly sail from England to St. Paul to make the first payment and examine and sign the necessary deeds. If this transaction is accomplished, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be, it will be the largest sale of lands for settlement and improvement that has ever been effected in the Northwest.

THE JOLIET IRON AND STEEL FACTORY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

JOLIET. Ill., Jan. 29.—Superintendent H. S.
Smith, of the Joliet Steel Works, has received orders from the Company to make immediate preparations for operating the immense blast-furnaces and merchant steel mill (formerly the iron rail mill) of the Company in this city. They have lain idle since 1873. Mr. S. A. Richards, of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, of Pittsburg, Pa., has been engaged as furnace superintendent, and is now at the furnace in charge of the corps of men preparing the machinery for operation. The south furnace will be started first. Its capacity is about seventy tons of Bessemer pig-iron per day, valued at about \$4,000. The other furnace will be got ready at once. Workmen are now putting in the fire-bricks and preparing the hot-air retorts. Lake Superior or will be principally used. Superintendent Smith states that the Company has already contracted for a sufficient quantity to give the furnace a good start.

TEMPERANCE.

TEMPERANCE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 29.—The State Convention of the Christian Temperance Union has met in this city, and is the largest convention of the kind ever assembled in the State. Delegates are in attendance from nearly every county. From the reports of subordinates, the cause is prosperous. The Convention will probably be in session the remainder of the week. The welcoming address was delivered by President James L. Palmer. Addresses were made by Col. L. L. Wittich, of Ozark, William Fishback, and others. The President estimates the membership of the different temperance organizations in Arkansas at above 25.009. TEMPERANCE.

DISAPPEARED. DISAPPEAREU.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 29.—The disappearance of Dr. S. Dans Hayes, State Assayer, is announced. It is said that after settling up all matters of business on the 20th inst., he left this part of the country, leaving a letter stating that he should not return. His business was in a very prosperous condition. The cause of his disappearance is said to be domestic trouble.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

AUBURN, N. Y., Jan. 28.—L. Coe Young was today elected Department Commander of the State
Grand Army of the Republic, defeating Gens, McQuade and Graham.

Springpieto, Ill., Jan. 29.—The Lenox Pire-Insurance Company, of New York, has withdrawn from this State.

READING, Pa., Jan. 29.—The Grand Army Encampment has elected Hassard, of Post 60. Mononganels City, Department Commander. NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The value of from overboard from the stranded stonislans is estimated at \$150,000.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

FREEMAN. Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Bosron, Jan. 29.—Probably the last scene in the Pocasses tragedy was enacted to-day at Barnstable, when Freeman was brought before Judge Morton, of the Supreme Court. When the Attorney-General moved that he be arraigned, his counsel raised the point that the prisoner was not, by reason of his mental condition, capable of pleading or assisting his counsel in the preparation of a defense, and asked permission to introduce testimony bearing upon this point. The Court ruled that the course of practice in such cases was well established, and this point. The Court ruled that the course of practice in such cases was well established, and expressed a willingness to hear the evidence, not as to whether the defendant was in an insane condition at the time when he committed the offense with which he was charged, but whether he is at this time in such an unbalanced and insane condition of mind as not to be capable of pleading and properly preparing for the defense. When the names of the witnesses were called the Attorney-General objected to Mrs. Freeman on the ground that she was not capable of testifying by reason of the state of her mind, and the prisoner's counsel did not care to argue the point. The witnesses who were examined were Freeman's family physician, his mother-in-law, and the jailer, who testified in regard to Freeman's strange acts, and Dr. Charles F. Folsom

Freeman's family physician, his mother-in-law, and the jaller, who testified in regard to Freeman's strange acts, and Dr. Charles F. Folsom and Dr. James N. Deming, of Boston, and Dr. John P. Brown, of Taunton. Dr. C. A. Walker, of Boston, arrived on the noon train, but the case had already been disposed of. Dr. Folsom represented the prisoner's counsel. The other three were employed by the Attorney-General. They each made independent examinations of the prisoner, and all reached the same conclusions in regard to his undoubted delusional insanity. The testimony was not technical, but was of great general interest, and conclusive as to the point at issue. At the close of the examination the Attorney-General said the Government was satisfied of the defendant's insanity, and the Court expressed a similar opinion. Owing to the necessity of certain legal formalities, the Court could not immediately give an order for Freeman's commitment to an asylum, and he was remanded to the charge of the Sheriff. The Governor will be applied to immediately, in accordance with a suggestion of the Court, to authorize the prisoner's removal to Danvers.

Freeman, at the close of the hoaring, shook hands with quite a number of his friends in the court-room, and was then conducted back to the jail. He expressed himself as being satisfied with the result of the hearing, and will be glad to change his present quarters for some more comfortable, if it is God's will. He was very careful, however, not to acknowledge by the slightest concession that he considered himself insane in the least, but, if he was to go to an asylum, he rather preferred Danvers as being near his city home. "I am not insane because they say so," he said, "and would rather stay here for years rather than do anything to admit in any way that I had done anything wrong, or that I am insane. If I am convicted of Insanity the Bible must be shut up." He regards the doctors who testified as to his insanity with kindly feelings, mingled, however, with something of pity that s

preferred that his case had been heard before a jury.

Mrs. Freeman is regarded by experts as, being nearly, if not quite, as insene as her husband. She shares in his exaltation, and holds the same belief that he does in regard to the tragedy. She now says: "Why, if I did not believe it was ordered of God what should I do? I should become insane."

In obedience to a command from God she has cut her hair off quite short, has ceased to wear cuffs and collars, and has discarded all forms of jewelry and articles of personal adornment.

SWIFT JUSTICE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29.—An instance

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—An instance of swift justice occurred here yesterday in Judge Carter's court. A negro was arrested Monday for knocking an old lady down in the agricultural grounds and robbing her of money. On Tuesday the case was before the Grand Jury, and yesterday he was arraigned and pleaded guilty. Judge Carter, after asking about his history, and finding that he had been in the penitentiary before, and was a bad character generally, pronounced-sentence as follows: "You are of no service out of doors. You won't work, and will steal, and there is not much consolation even in sending you to the penitentiary. You come out unreformed, and become a cowardly thief when you pursue an old lady. You won't commit any robberies in agricultural grounds for fifteen years, and you are sentenced to the penitentiary for that period."

Col. Corkhill—Your Honor, there is a statute governing this class of crimes which provides seven years as punishment.

Chief Justice—Ah, Congress has stepped in. Well, seven years be it, then. I thought it came under the common law.

INDICTED. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. Springfield, Ill., Jan. 29.—The United States SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 29.—The United States Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against Henry Whitcomb and Isaac Pemberton, of Bloomington, for retailing liquor at Clinton, De Witt County, without paying the Government special tax. These men claim that they were sent to Clinton at the request of the City Marshal of Bloomington, to work up evidence against parties there engaged in violating the License law: that they procured the indictment of a number of parties for this offense, and for gambling, and that these persons have now "put up a job" on them in revenge. The Government witnesses, on the other hand, tell a straight story, and testify that the men retailed liquor on the streets of Clinton from bottles.

BALDWIN. CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 29.—The Grand Jury is taking evidence in regard to Harry Baldwin, the principal point beins the testimony of Peter Schwab, of Hamilton, O., to the effect that he met Baldwin, Schaller, Hahn, and others on Saturday afternoon before the murder. All the testimony preceding this showed that Baldwin was not in the city that afternoon, and this evidence is startling. Schwab referred to Snellbaker as knowing Baldwin was there, but in answer to a telegram sent him to-day he says he has no knowledge of Baldwin being at the Opera-House on that Saturday afternoon.

DEFAMATION. DEFAMATION.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 22.—C. Mason Lane, a young man well known in the poetical circles of this city, was arrested this afternoon on a bench warrant issued by Judge L. B. Herrigan, of the Criminal Court, for circulating posters libeling Andrew J. Harris, Deputy Sheriff. Lane sets forth in the libel that his character has been defamed and Harris refuses to make amenda, therefore he publicly denounces him. The posters were scattered broadcast over the city late last night. Harris is a nephew of Senator Harris, and is generally respected.

THE NEW ORLEANS DUEL. THE NEW ORLEANS DUEL.

New ORLEANS, Jan. 29.—The District Attorney to-day filed information against the principals and seconds in the Burke-Hearsey duel. The principals were bailed in \$500 each, the seconds in \$50 each. The penalty under the law for fighting a duel is \$200 fine, and imprisonment two years; the seconds \$100 fine, and imprisonment one year. CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
GALENA, Ill., Jan. 29.—The examination of Miss Jane Farrell, who was arrested on the charge of arson, has been concluded, and resulted in the holding of defendant for trial in the sum of \$2,000. The security was furnished and the young lady liberated.

New London, Conn., Jan. 29.—On an indictment charging William B. Riddle, of Norwich, with murder in the first degree in causing the death of his wife by poison, the Grand Jury reported not a true bill, and the State's Attorney moved the discharge of the prisoner from custody. INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna. SHOUX CITY, Is., Jan. 29.—A. H. Chetlain, of the law firm of Tenny, Flower & Co., Chicago, was indicted at the last term of the District Court of Clay County, Dakota, for perjury. FAILED TO AGREE:

Bosrow, Mass., Jan. 29.—In the case of Charles
Demond, ex-Treasurer of the Massachusetts
Home Missionary Society, charged with embezzlement, the jury disagreed and was discharged.

New York, Jan. 29.—The police have taken into custody Charles Chorteau, aged 27, brother-in-law of Edward Timm, already under arrest, in connection with the murder of Annie Downey.

AN OLD AFFAIR SETTLED.
MINERYA, O., Jan. 20.—At Carrolltown, Henry
Hayes, a coal-digger, shot and instantly killed

ce-generating and convaluable in all enfeebled convaluable in all enfeebled converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse or converses or converses or converses or converses or converse

MARRIAGES.

ative of this city, and a Esq., formerly resident

TRACY—In this city. Jsn. 29, of pne J., youngest son of Richard and Deli months.

ELDER-Jan. 28, of brain-fever, Lillie F., below anghter of Alexander and Sarah J. Elder, and WRIGHT—The funeral services of Benevicing will be held at the residence of Dr. O. Thomas, 335 West Adams-st., this morning at the Notice of funeral necessary.

HAYES—On Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, Sense Snowden Hayes, in the 60th year of his are.

Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 3, at Ha. m., from his residence, 45 Carroli-ay.

SWART—On Jan. 2, Mrs. Katerine Swart, and 1

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURKE—Thursday, Jan. 2, at 6:55 p.m., Fants
aby, only daughter of Fannia R. and George w
urke, Jr., aged M months and II days:
Punoral at 1 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 2, to Optwoods.

Ef Evening papers please copy.

OWEN—At Brunswick, Ms., on the Ethics. In
arah Webster Badger, widow of the late Illa
haries Owen, and mother of Mrs. William G. Lee
and Mrs. M. A. Moulton, of this city, in her Subjected.

RS. LAURA E. DAINTY WILL GIVE RE ings at the Fifth Presbyterian Church, come diana-av. and Thirtleth-st., Saturday evening.

BERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE publican League of the Seventh Senatorial at the Grand Pacific Hotel, on Saturday, Im o'clock p. m. All members are requested to THERE WILL BE A MEETING TO afternoon at 4 o'clock at the Pacife : pose of organizing a permanent Paine

THE LADIES' GUILD OF ST. MATTHEWS R. I Church will give a concert and reading for the benefit of the church at Masonic-Hall, corner Nort Clark and Centre-sts., this evening at 8 o'cook.



Absolutely Pure. MADE FROM GRAPE CREAN TARTAL Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the we No other preparation makes such light, fakt, breads, or luxurious past ry. Can be eaten by dry tics without fear of the lils resulting from hary is gestible food. EF Comm ended for purity and someness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mot.

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SILVERWARE. The finest line Novelties and Useful Articles for WEDDING SIVER UNEQUALED IN STYLE AND PURSE

The ONLY Jewelry Store in Chicago the Capulled See Very Hight and PRICES LOW. Hamilton, Shourds & Co.,

Cor. State and Randolph-stz., | \*\* Pusic Hall.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. By State Authority.

THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY HAS ALWAYS DRAWN IN PURSUANCE OF AN ACT OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 31.

FIRST CAPITALS, 515,000, 85,000, 22,500, 61,500, AND 1,507 OTHER PRIZES AMOUNTING 7 55,700. TICKETS, 81. FOR FULL PARTICULAL ADDRESS G. UPINGTON, 500 BROADWAY, RYORK, OR M. J. RICHMOND, COVINGTON, AYOUT OF TOWN ORDERS OF 35, AND UPWARD CORRECT. OUT OF TOWN ORDERS OF S, AND UPW. ALWAYS MADE BY DRAFT, CERT CHECKS, OR EXPRESS. AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., IMMENSE DOUBLE SALE!

FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 9:30 o'clock, **ELEGANT PARLOR & CHAMBER SETS** Wardrobes, Tables, Desks, &c., &c. Also a large desirable lot of Second-band Household Goods Capits, Crockery, Glassware, Stoves, &c. Also New Market Capits, Crockery, Looking Glasses, Caromos, &c. N. B.—No sale Tuesday on account of repairs in Store.

Rulson, POMEROY & Co., Apolioneers, 78 and 49 Randolps.

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CANDY Send St. St. St. or St for a series of the s

VOLUME XX

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Notwithstanding vance in Linen Good cent, we shall offer Feb. 2,

Linens, Damask

Napkins, Quilts,

This opportunity should neglect to av as we intend to in largest sale of the

in this city. TOWE 500 D Bleached Damask T

or quality, extra \$3.00 a doz. Extra Heavy Uni

ask Towels, 24x42, 1,000 D Heavy Bleached B Towels, 19x38, \$1.5 Knotted Fringe !

Damask, \$3.00 a d DAM cents, 65 cents, 75

cents a yard. Bleached Double pattern, 64 inches w \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$

NAPK 5,000 D 5-8 Napkins at \$1. \$1.75. 3-4 Napki \$2.50, and \$3.00 a

OUIL' 10 cases full size Spreads, fast back, Extra Size and Marseilles Bed Sp sign, \$3.00, \$3.50, a

MANDEL BR 121 & 123 REAL ESTATE

GEORGE M. REAL ESTATE BOOM S REAPE No. 97 Clark stre

Property bought a Special attention gi and management of a Taxes paid and Re Interests of non-res Interests of non-reoked after.

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RIQUE B. Jouela... We RICK. Trudelle... We RICK. Trudelle... We RICE OF PASSAGE (incident Cabin, fills and set; Set Cabin, fills and set; Set Cabin, fills and set; Set Cabin, fills and set Cabin.

. F. WHITE, or Clark-st., Sole

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